

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 805. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 29, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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7th July, 1882.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1884.

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25no-82 16 26th May, 1882.

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In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

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For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

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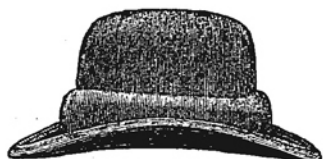
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A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,
With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated
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WITH AIR



DOUBLE HAT,

CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

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14th July, 1882.

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Joseph Liebig

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK, FOR SOUPS,
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June 16th, 1882.

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 805. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 29, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong, ...

MARRIAGE.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 27th November, 1882, by Rev. A. R. Fuller, THOS. J. O. WEATHERSTON, of Hankow, to Ida, youngest daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of Fallowfield, Manchester. No Cards.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Pautah*, for Chefoo—Rev. Gilbert Reed. For Tientsin—Messrs. G. A. Butler, R. R. Burnett, Tong King Sing and Leong C. Wing.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Hiogo—Mr. Geo. Crafter. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Boissonate, Mr. and Mrs. Congreve and Mr. L. L. Fobes. For San Francisco—Miss Elwood. For Liverpool—Mr. E. Gamman.

Per str. *Fangtze*, for Hongkong—Lieutenants Schütze, D'Aeth and Patterson, and Messrs. Reisdorff, Zwarg, Ahlmann and Ritchie.

Per str. *Peking*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Messrs. Sharp and Ludovico.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Tientsin—Mr. Ernest Ohlmer and two servants.

Per str. *Haean*, for Tientsin—Mr. J. Rhein.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Messrs. J. Twinn, F. W. Ludovic, J. Haas, C. H. Fearon, E. D. de Segonzac and A. Macmillan.

Per str. *Secwo*, from Amoy—Mr. J. F. Johnston.

Per M.M. Co.'s str. *Yang Tsé*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Galles, two children and governess, Miss Vobery, Miss G. Montaggio, Miss S. Lugin, Messrs. A. Burman, Grosser, and Andrew. From Saigon—Mr. A. Gardner. From Hongkong—Mr. H. C. Maclean, Miss Maclean, Mrs. Brocon, and Mr. J. G. Dunn.

Per str. *Peking*, from Hongkong—Mr. Ehler.

Per str. *Antenor*, from Liverpool—Miss Ida Simpson and Miss Weatherstone.

Per str. *Chung King*, from Tientsin—Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Plunkart and family, and Mr. G. Kunat.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Tientsin—Dr. Eastlack, Messrs. Anderson and Rhein.

Per str. *Pechili*, from Foochow—Mrs. Livingstone, Messrs. H. H. Nelson and Verhaustraeten.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Masicotte and Choe.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Capt. Corke.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—H.E. Butzow, Messrs. Weir and Burnmeister.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Marshall.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Captain Crocker.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Rocher, Mrs. Carr and child, Messrs. H. H. Taylor, S. Spushiloff and E. Traill.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Mr. W. Warry.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Hongkong—Miss A. Goldsmith, Messrs. Ross, Blair and Richard.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Sindh*, for Marseilles—Rev. Pere Dechevrens, Mr. and Mrs. Ta-ko-shih-na, 2 children and 2 servants. For Naples—H.E. de Butzow (Russian Minister). For Saigon—Apostol Afundul. For Hongkong—H.E. Rodriguez (Spanish Minister) and servant, H.E. Shiu (Vice-President Board of Rites) and 4 servants, Sir W. Medhurst and servant, Mrs. Waldman, Mr. J. Meyer; 1 Chinese.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer	Thermometer in shade.			Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Wind.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
8 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Nov. 22	30.25	49.0	51.3	46.7	48.4	47.4	N.N.W.	0.15
23	30.20	53.0	53.9	47.5	52.4	51.0	E.N.E.	..
24	30.21	51.6	53.0	50.5	51.0	49.7	S.E.	0.39
25	30.37	36.5	53.6	34.9	35.9	33.1	N.N.W.	..
26	30.30	37.5	40.4	32.5	36.5	34.7	N.W.	..
27	30.29	39.0	41.8	34.0	38.2	37.3	West	..
28	30.22	39.7	49.3	37.4	39.2	38.3	W.S.W.	..
29	30.21	41.0	55.0	38.5	39.7	39.2	N.W.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (full); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1882.

It appears that a certain amount of apprehension has been caused by the denial attributed to Sir Thomas Wade of the report that he did not intend to return to China. We trust that these fears are groundless. It is easy to understand that Sir Thomas Wade would not relish the association of his name with that of Sir Pope Hennessy in a telegram announcing the retirement of the former in the same breath as the imminent return of the latter, and that he should contradict it is only what might be expected of any man similarly situated. Still there seems some colour for the uneasiness to which we have referred. It is by no means probable, but it is just possible, that Sir Thomas Wade may return to his post in Peking. Upon public grounds this would be a disappointment to the great majority of English residents in China. They had, perhaps on insufficient reasons, assumed that he would retire. He is so amiable a man, and personally held in such high esteem, that it appears ungracious to regret that there is a prospect, even a remote one, of his returning to official life in China. But it has been well known that since his last visit to England he has scarcely seemed to care for the interests of his countrymen, unless the rewriting and publication of his 'Tzu Erh Chi' can be considered as of importance to the English merchants and traders in this country. His time and mind were so greatly given to that work, that the brief intervals during which he gave some attention to diplomatic affairs, or to questions affecting English interests, might have been considered as relaxation from the labours to which he was devoting himself. And unless we have been greatly and often misinformed the assistance of the juniors in the Legation was constantly impressed into the same service. This may have been excellent training for these young gentlemen, but the objection which the public took to it was that it led to the current business of the Legation falling into arrear, and matters of moment to the communities.

at the ports being neglected. We have before referred to the delay in the transaction of business by Sir Thomas, and to the extreme difficulty of obtaining his attention to such matters as were brought before him. It was seldom in late years that he favoured those who had occasion to write to him on public business with a reply. The delay which has taken place in the settlement of such matters as the Chefoo Convention, with the questions of opium-duty, lekin, etc. which depend on it, must have been increased by the Minister's devotion to his labour in the construction of a new edition of a handbook of Chinese phrases. At all events it would be impossible to imagine him laying aside his congenial work, in order to hurry the Tsungli Yamen or to hasten the Ministers of other Powers in the settlement of any question that might be under the consideration of that august body. But it is highly desirable that the British Minister at Peking should be a man of energy and accustomed to the despatch of business. There are many questions of importance to foreigners in China, the settlement of which has been too long delayed. We pass by the provisions of the Chefoo Convention as being almost unworthy of consideration at this time of day. We fear that that incomplete document is not likely to be made better by any patching or tinkering it may undergo, and it could scarcely be made worse than it was when it was revealed to an expectant world. But there are other matters of great moment, the adjustment and ultimate settlement of which we, in common with most Englishmen in China, would wish to see placed in other hands. There is the general maintenance of our Treaty rights; the Municipal government of Shanghai, and such other ports as may introduce our system into their local affairs; the blockade of Hongkong by the Chinese customs cruisers, and others things of lesser importance. As regards the first of these, we fear it must be said that Sir Thomas has all along been too apt to take a Chinese view of the Treaties entered into by this Empire with foreign nations. We cannot recall any instance of his having shown a desire to enlarge the scope of the language in which the Treaties are drawn up. His interpretation of some of the phrases in them, which have formed matters of dispute between foreigners and the Chinese authorities, has, so far as we know, been always as strict, and often as adverse to the interests of his countrymen, as the most obstructive official could desire. We believe that Sir Thomas always endeavoured to be just in these matters, and that he was perfectly unconscious of there being any bias in his mind which made it lean to the Chinese side. It was, perhaps, nothing more than the result of long and intimate acquaintance with Chinese literature, and the character of that nation with whom he was brought into constant association. But

be that as it may, the consequences of his official actions whenever the interests of his countrymen were brought into conflict with the claims of the native officials were always disheartening and frequently injurious to Englishmen. Our interests in China are so large, and, if fair play be given to us, are likely to increase so much, that it is of great importance they should be watched over by an unprejudiced Minister. The Government of this settlement is a question that requires calm and firm dealing with on the part of all the foreign Ministers in Peking. The circumstances of the place have so greatly changed in many important points during the last few years that our Municipal regulations require complete revision. An attempt to do this was made some two years ago, and a revised set of Municipal regulations, that had been approved by the general body of ratepayers, was sent to the Ministers at Peking. We are not going to attribute to Sir Thomas all the changes which were made before the regulations were returned to us here. No doubt some of his colleagues shared his opinions and assisted in making the revised regulations what they are—distasteful to and extremely unlikely ever to be accepted by this community. But we think that a Minister whose mind had retained more of the spirit of the country he represented would not have assented to some of the changes which were introduced into the proposed Municipal regulations. The blockade of Hongkong is of higher importance than our local affairs, and has not been dealt with as the great interests of the Colony required. It is much to be desired that it should be taken in hand by a Minister who would bring to the consideration of the points involved more of an English and less of a Chinese way of viewing them than Sir Thomas had. There are other matters in the relations between England and China to which we might refer in the arrangement of which better service to foreign interests would we believe be done by a new Minister. It is, however, unnecessary for us to particularize them now. They, like the greater questions which we have mentioned, would be better in the hands of a gentleman whose mind had not become impregnated with Chinese modes of thought, and whose business habits had not been weakened by familiarity with the official ways in this country, where everything is delayed that can be delayed. We believe we express the opinion of almost all residents here when we say, that we trust the long and honourable diplomatic career of Sir Thomas Wade may not be lengthened by his return to China.

Summary of News.

THE subscription performances of the Royal Italian Opera Company are being continued at the Lyceum Theatre; reports will be found elsewhere. The Caledonian Ball,

given by the members of the St. Andrew's Society, takes place at the Club to-morrow evening. An open meeting of the Young Men's Institute was held last evening when a spirited debate took place on the question whether all documents, whether professedly sacred or not, should be subjected to identical tests before being accepted as authentic.

The French mail of the 13th Oct. arrived here on the 23rd inst. by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Yang Tsé*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the M.M. steamer *Sindh*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")

London, 21st November.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs had an interview with Prince Bismarck. The Emperor of Germany proceeds to Vienna. It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the Mission is to cement the Empires and has no special objects.

22nd November.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that an active exchange of communications is going on between the Colonial Office and the India Office, with regard to the settlement of the opium question.

Sir Thomas Wade will not return to China, but Sir John Pope Hennessy will shortly return.

24th November.

Sir Thomas Wade denies the statement that he will not return to China.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill for the ratification of the Treaty for acquiring territory in the Congo River.

Twelve per cent. of the British troops in Egypt are sick.

25th November.

Montenegro threatens to occupy Koratchin, unless it is ceded immediately, and Turkish troops have been sent to the spot.

The *Malwa* came into collision with the *Clan Forbes* at Suez, and was beached. The mails and passengers have been saved.

27th November.

Twelve Rules of Procedure have been voted.

A Fenian has shot at and killed a Detective at Dublin.

The Egyptian Government leaves it to the British Government to decide whether the evidence criminales Arabi Bey with regard to the massacres and burnings at Alexandria.

We hear that Mr. Tong King-sing has gone to Tientsin with two Koreans on business connected with mining enterprise in the Peninsula. Moreover the rumour is that something serious has gone wrong with the Kaiping mines; that either the engineers have become convinced that the coal is of too inferior quality to be profitably worked, or the expense of opening new means of communication with consuming places would be too great to be undertaken. Whatever may be the truth it appears that there is a widespread belief among foreigners in the north that the prospects of the Kaiping mines are now at a lower pass than they have ever been before. It is said that Mr. Tong King-sing is to prospect for various metals and minerals in Corea, gold being of course one of the former, and with the discoveries he hopes to make the purses of Li Hung-chang and the shareholders in the coal mines are to be replenished. We give these rumours for what they are worth. If they are true we shall regret what is likely to lead to the abandonment of an enterprise for the development of the mineral wealth of the country. However rich the Korean mines may prove the benefit which Chinese will receive from working them will be

small compared to what much lesser results at Kaiping would have conferred on this country.

A Correspondent writes to us from Tientsin:—"The Korean Ambassadors are still here. Li Hung-chang has carried his point with respect to establishing a Customs service in Corea. The cotton-mill licence is only granted to P'ang by Li, and has not been approved at Peking. Tso is aware of this, and took advantage of the opportunity to bring it to the notice of the Central authorities to the prejudice of Messrs. Frazer & Co., thereby dealing an indirect blow at Li Hung-chang. It follows from this that the licence granted to P'ang is legally null and void.—The Censors are running a tilt against Ma Kien-chung, charging him with having imitated Chung Hou in exceeding his instructions. Their contention is that both were guilty of the same fault, but one is rewarded and the other still lying in disgrace."

Our Peking Correspondent gives an interesting item of intelligence in the letter we publish elsewhere. An underling in the Board of Revenue has turned 'Queen's evidence'—or its Manchu equivalent—and drawn up a schedule of the bribes received by the high officials, among whom the Prince of Kung figures as the recipient of Tls. 40,000. His Imperial Highness is also said to practise usury on a large scale.

A further Decree upon the great bribery case in Peking was issued on the 23rd inst. It is there stated that Yü Lu, Governor of Anhui, reports the non-arrival, hitherto, of Ts'ui Tsun-yi at his home,—which is situated in that province; having, he adds, either loitered improperly on the way or returned to Yunnan. There is no news about P'an Ying-chang; in fact, the two mandarins are apparently skulking, and orders have been given to the Governors and Viceroy of all the provinces en route—say Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Hupei, Hunan and Kweichow—to speedily find out where they are and send them up to Peking without delay. Of course it is necessary to have the power of reading between the lines to appreciate the full meaning of this extraordinary phase of the affair. To us, we confess, it looks as if the two missing officers had been secretly sent out of the way in order to remove all possible evidence against the accused Ministers. We have heard of people stealing their own jewels, so we need not be surprised at a Government like that of China conniving at the escape of witnesses against some of its own members. It is not likely that the absconding persons will be captured now, and unless the Censors take the matter up boldly and resolutely it will most probably be allowed to blow over. Of course we may be entirely wrong in our conjecture, and we hope we are; but the affair looks altogether uncommonly suspicious.

According to the Reuter we publish elsewhere, Sir Thomas Wade denies the statement that he does not intend to return to China. The telegram which contained the assertion thus contradicted stated also that Sir Pope Hennessy did intend to return, and many of our readers no doubt will look anxiously to see whether this is to be contradicted too. It is not asserted, however, that Sir Pope is coming out in his former capacity. That we have solid grounds for believing to be impossible. But that he has for some time intended to pay another visit to Japan is true enough, and the telegram may possibly refer to this. It is said that Sir Pope Hennessy is desirous of obtaining some post of influence in connection with the Government of either Japan or China.

The prospectus of the China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company has been published. The capital is to be one million sterling, of which one half is to be issued at once in shares of £20

each. The principle on which the business of the Company will be conducted is set forth in the prospectus, and will be the application to the shipping business of the co-operation principle on which Insurance Offices have been so successfully carried on in China. The direction comprises some well-known names, and with the promoters are said to be able to control an amount of cargo sufficient to maintain a fortnightly line of steamers in active employment. The success of the Company ought therefore to be pretty well assured. No contracts for the building or purchase of steamers appear to have been made, and no promotion money has, it is said, been, or will be, paid.

We are informed that a steamer belonging to the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation à vapeur has recently left France for China, and may be expected here ere long. It is consigned to Messrs. Cozon & Giraud.

We understand that the Ladies' Committee for the Union Church Bazaar met on Monday in the Masonic Hall to make their final arrangements. The bazaar will be opened on Thursday, 7th December, at 2 o'clock, and in the opening ceremony the Revs. Dr. Yates, Wm. Muirhead and W. L. Groves have consented to take part. The electric light has been placed at the service of the ladies by the E. L. Company, music—amateur and professional—will be discoursed continuously, while on Friday evening there is to be a concert, for which the best musical talent of Shanghai has been promised. Admission to this however will be by tickets separate from those giving general admission to the bazaar. With regard to the pricing of the goods it transpired that the stall-holders have decided to fix their charges according to the ordinary Shanghai store rates and not to put them at the fancy prices which sometimes prevail at bazaars. The general arrangement of the hall is being carried out, we understand, under the supervision of Messrs. Sayle & Co.

The Rev. Marc Dechevrens informs us that he leaves China to-morrow morning by the French mail; the organization of the meteorological service, and the purchases of the necessary instruments rendering it necessary that he should visit London and Paris. He expects to be back in about four months' time, and has kindly arranged for the daily bulletins being sent to us meanwhile as heretofore.

A Decree has been issued by the Emperor which is of interest to us in Shanghai. We find it in Sunday morning's *Shen Pao*. Tso Tsung-t'ang has memorialised the Throne to the effect that he is very ill, and remedies have failed to restore him to health. As, therefore, he feels himself to be totally unfit for work, he begs the permission of His Majesty to resign his post and retire from the public service. The Emperor now replies, granting the Viceroy leave of absence for the space of three months.—Private advices that we have received inform us that His Excellency's condition is still far from satisfactory. He has intervals of comparative strength, during which he is able to see visitors and attend to business; at other times, however, he is almost in a state of collapse.

On the 7th of the 10th moon a Decree was promulgated saying that on a former occasion Chang Pei-lun (張佩綸) memorialized for the degradation of Yao Pao-hsün (姚寶勳) the expectant Taotai of Shansi on account of the latter's conduct, during the famine of Shansi and Honan, in raising contributions and managing the same at the city of Shanghai. He was charged with being interested in his own gain and supplying his own purse with the public fund raised for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces. He was charged with voracity, recklessness, and levity, and also with having defrauded the Government and giving false prices in

executing the contract of furnishing wood to the Government. On learning these charges the Emperor accordingly decreed that Tso Tsung-t'ang and Wei Jung-kuang (衛榮光) should investigate the matter and report. They duly memorialized that Yao Pao-hsün was not guilty of the charge, to wit, of defrauding or giving false prices or cooked accounts in his execution of the Government wood-contract, but that he did boast extravagantly of his commission to raise funds for relieving the famine then raging, and flaunt his services before the public; and also that he is guilty of taking a woman of ill-fame for his concubine and of building a large number of houses for the habitation of harlots, thereby receiving high rentals. In consideration of these above-mentioned charges the Emperor is of opinion that Yao Pao-hsün is indeed low, base, and shameless. His Majesty decrees first, the degradation of his rank, and then that the accounts of the contributions raised should be carefully scrutinized to see whether defalcation has taken place or not; and that Li Hung-chang, Chang Chih-tung and Chang Shu-shêng should take this case into their hands, together with the memorial for the degradation of Yao Wen-nan (姚文楠) and after a rigorous examination to report the same.—Yao Wen-nan is the father of Yao Pao-hsün.

We translate from our contemporary the *Yi Wen Lu* an interesting document from Li Hung-chang, inviting fresh candidates to come forward for the Naval School. By a strange oversight, however, no date is attached to it, and we are therefore left in uncertainty as to when it was issued. As the writer speaks of himself as Viceroy of Chihli, and only Acting Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, it is fair to conclude that the paper was compiled some time last year.

We hear from Peking that the weather there is very different from that reported at Tientsin. On the 17th instant it was rather hotter than a July day in England.

The Prince of Kung has been granted a further *congé* of one month from the 16th instant.

Don Fernando Osorio, the Acting Consul for Spain, has issued a circular stating that a concert will be held on Saturday, 2nd December, in aid of the suffering population of afflicted Manila. The artistes of the Italian Opera Company and M. Vela will assist at the concert, giving their services gratuitously, and the Consul appeals to the community to make the concert as great a success as possible. The committee for promoting the concert are:—Dr. Focke, Consul-General for Germany; M. Flesch, Consul-General for France; Mr. P. J. Hughes, Consul for Great Britain; Mr. F. D. Cheshire, Acting Consul-General for the United States of America; Mr. E. Cameron, Manager Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Mr. H. de C. Forbes, of Messrs. Russell & Co.; of whom tickets may be had. In giving the opening sentences of the circular we feel that nothing need be added by us to commend the appeal to the liberality of the community. They say:—During the short space of three months the Philippine Islands have been visited by dire calamities of every description. First, the cholera has bowed down thousands; secondly, the earthquakes have destroyed thousands of buildings, and finally, one of the severest typhoons completed the miseries of thousands of families, rendering them homeless and penniless. It is estimated that at Manila alone and its immediate vicinity 30,000 persons have been carried off by the cholera, and the inundations caused by the hurricane.

The *Penang Gazette* contains a notice of the death of a certain distinguished Chinese, a native of Amoy, named Khaw Soq

Cheang. Mr. Khaw is said to have left his birthplace as long ago as the year 1816, for Bencoolen, when that Colony was under English rule, and settled there in business; but when the place was exchanged for Malacca he moved to Penang, where he rose rapidly in wealth and general estimation. He eventually asked the Siamese Government to farm to him the province of Renoung, which was then a mere strip of jungle, and altogether in a far more backward position than the province of Punglia, with which he had long carried on a thriving trade. His request was acceded to, and so successful were his exertions that the King of Siam appointed him Deputy Governor. A few years afterwards he was made full Governor or Rajah of Renoung, taking his orders from Bangkok direct. At last after an absence of fifty-nine years he returned to his native place, Amoy, leaving his sons in high and honourable posts in Siam in the stead of their father. He did not stay there, however, but seems to have made two trips between Amoy and Renoung, dying from serious illness at the latter place on the 25th of May last. The old Rajah bore a high character both with the Government he served under and the people he ruled. He was a munificent giver, as are so many of his wealthy countrymen, and contributed £100 to the Irish Famine Fund as soon as he heard of the subscription-list being sent round. His son, the present Rajah, is said to be treading in the steps of his father, and to be a very progressive, kindly, and enlightened man.

Here is the latest addition to our knowledge of what is proposed in China; and it is, perhaps, needless to say that it comes to us first through the pages of an English paper. It is reported that the Chinese Government has appointed a commission in order to study the establishment of a system of telegraphic communications throughout the whole of the empire. The construction and working will be made on account of the Government, which will raise a loan to that effect.

The Committee of the Young Men's Institute, elected at a private meeting of the members a few days ago, consists of the following:—President, Mr. John Fryer; Vice-Presidents, Mr. William Bright and the Rev. A. J. Bamford, B.A.; Secretary, Mr. E. Robinson; Treasurer, Mr. P. Wilkie Anton; members, Dr. Jamieson, Rev. W. L. Groves, B.A., Messrs. G. M. Hart, James H. Osborne, and S. Voelkel.

The open meeting of the Young Men's Institute yesterday evening was very fully attended, and the greatest interest evinced in the discussion. The debate was briefly opened by the Rev. Mr. Muirhead in the affirmative, that "all documents, whether professedly sacred or not, should be subjected to identical tests before being accepted as authentic." Dr. Jamieson replied ably in the negative, and a spirited debate ensued, in which the Rev. Mr. Bamford and Messrs. Rex, Bright, E. Robinson and Morrison took part. A certain ambiguity, however, in the wording of the subject and its consequent handling by the speakers prevented the meeting from declaring in favour of either side at the close.

Between two and three hundred people assisted at the fête given by the Catholic Circle of Shanghai on Monday evening. The proceedings opened with a selection Guillaume Tell, which was followed by a duet for tenor and bass, sung by two gentlemen with very powerful voices. Haydn's Symphony in *si* flat (as it was given in the programme) was then played in capital style by the orchestra, and this closed the first part of the entertainment. An interval of fifteen minutes followed, after which the band performed a selection from the *Trovatore*, arranged, we believe, by the Rev. Father Basuiau. Then came a recitation or reading by Mr. Lubeck entitled 'Things that

are Beautiful.' The Variations for Clarinette and Piano were excellently executed by two clever amateurs, and the last three movements of Haydn's Symphony—*adagio*, *menuet*, and *finale*—given by the orchestra. The concert was brought to a close at about eleven o'clock by the singing of a chorus somewhat strangely entitled 'The Market London.'

A murder of rather an unusual kind in China, took place on Wednesday at M I 8, Foochow Road. A Chinaman named Shén Shih-chun, and his wife with one son, a boy of three years old—Chinese fashion,—lived there, and it appears that the mother has been in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-treating the child notwithstanding the father's remonstrances. About 2 p.m. on Wednesday the mother again beat the child; when the father, it is supposed in a fit of furious rage, seized the boy by the legs and dashed out his brains on the floor. The murderer was sent into the city, and the mother remains at home.

A most extraordinary accident took place at Bubbling Well on Monday afternoon. A trap, containing a lady and a gentleman, was overturned bodily into the ditch, the occupants as may be imagined getting a thorough soaking. The pony must have been pretty restive, as there seems no reason why a vehicle should have got so far from the regular driving-course,—the ditch, moreover, being to a certain extent protected by trees. No damage, we believe, was sustained by the unfortunate occupants of the trap, beyond a shaking and whatever unpleasantness may be supposed to result from being suddenly precipitated into three feet of muddy water.

We hope the Customs will revise their winter postal tariff and lessen the charges for conveying mail matter to the North, where people find them to be very excessive.

The Rev. A. J. Bamford preached an able sermon on Sunday morning on the subject of the forthcoming Bazaar. He took for his text Exodus XXXV verses 25 and 26:—"And all the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue, and of purple, and of scarlet, and of fine linen. And all the women whose hearts stirred them up in wisdom spun goats' hair." The reference in this passage is of course to the works undertaken for the building of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, when, as we read a little further on, "the children of Israel brought a willing offering unto the Lord, every man and woman, whose heart made them willing to bring for all manner of work, which the Lord had commanded to be made by the hand of Moses." Mr. Bamford's remarks were both striking and appropriate. In the course of his sermon he referred in cordial terms to the Christian charity evinced by those ladies who, not belonging to his congregation but to the Cathedral, had come forward so generously to assist. He also referred to the matter of raffles, and expressed a hope that these would not form part of the proceedings on Thursday week. Not, he said, because there was anything intrinsically wrong in a number of persons investing so much money in the chance of obtaining some high-priced article that nobody cared to purchase for himself at the figure put upon it, but because a raffle was a species of gambling; and as gambling is one of the prevalent vices of Shanghai, he would be sorry to see any countenance of the gambling principle on the part of the church, which was a witness for Christ in the world. There was some humour in the way in which Mr. Bamford dealt with the delicate question of receiving gifts from the ungodly. In the first place, he frankly avowed that he did not know who the ungodly were. That there were such people he had every reason to believe; but it was not for him to judge who they might be. Besides, if that principle were to be

carried out consistently, it would be necessary for him to trace the history of every dollar put into the plate on a collection-day; to find out who gave it, where he, in his turn, got it from, and in fact to go through all the giver's ledgers to try and discover whether there had been any infraction of sound commercial principles in the carrying on of his business. This, he thought, God did not require him to do, for it was not common sense.—The service was very fully attended.

Telegrams were received here on the 26th from certain firms in New York reporting large failures in the tea-trade, and the market in a very depressed condition. The messages were dated Friday, the 24th inst. This is bad news for houses interested in the trade here.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's title will, it is said, be Baron Wolseley, and that of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Baron Alcester which is pronounced Alster, or, locally, Aster.

We have received a presentation-copy of a very handsomely got-up book entitled 'Hindoo Mythology,' by the Rev. W. J. Wilkins, of the London Missionary Society, Calcutta. The work is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with the Vedic, the Puranic, and the Inferior deities, and from the cursory glance which is all we have been able to bestow upon it hitherto it appears to be a most complete and valuable handbook of mythological legends. It is also very profusely illustrated, many of the most delicately finished sketches having been contributed by our fellow-townsmen the Rev. A. J. Bamford. Mr. Bamford's picture of a Buddhist Temple and Dagoba at Kelaniya, Ceylon, drawn from nature, is a good specimen of his accomplishments in this line; his Buddha, done in outline, are scrupulously accurate in detail, and his presentments of sacred trees are excellent, though of course on a small scale. The banyan-tree, given towards the end of the book, is one of his most successful efforts.

It is gratifying to foreigners to see the conveniences or luxuries which they have introduced into China appreciated by the natives, especially the officials. Taking carriage exercise is one of those things which will do good to the latter class, and by and by they will no doubt have their traps as well appointed as our own. In the meantime it is calculated to disturb our idea of the fitness of things to see a stout mandarin wearing his feathered hat, and with a coolie sitting on his knees to save his master's person from a passing shower of rain. This turn-out was seen on Friday afternoon on the Bund.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. has been singularly unfortunate lately. The *Pekin* and the *Peshawar* have both been involved in collisions, and now we hear of a similar mishap occurring to the *Malwa*, which is said to have collided with the *Clan Forbes* off Suez. It is satisfactory to note that the mails and passengers have been saved, but nothing is said of cargo or luggage. As the vessel was beached, however, it is reasonable to hope that these have been recovered. But we should be very sorry if the P. & O. were to lose its ancient and honourable character for safety, and this is certainly hazarded by such continued accidents as have been happening lately.

The steamer *Wenchow* from Newchwang reports having passed a heavy field of ice coming down the river on an ebb tide.

Captain William John Gill, whose fate has now been ascertained, was an officer of some distinction in the Engineers, in which corps he became a lieutenant in 1864 and received his captaincy in December 1877. He had been for some time before his death attached to the intelligence department at the Horse Guards, and his knowledge of many countries, acquired by extensive travel, no doubt made his services of great value. He resided in Shanghai for some months before starting on the journey which he described in "The River of Golden Sand,"

published a few years ago. Since then Captain Gill has travelled, we believe, in out of the way and little known districts in Persia, the results of which he contributed in some papers read before the Royal Geographical Society. In 1874 he was a candidate for the parliamentary representation of Hackney, and in 1880 he stood for Nottingham, being unsuccessful on both occasions; although he was very popular and made a most favourable impression on the electors.

In the District Court of Colombo the certificate of Captain Wilson of the *Glenroy* was suspended for six months, after an investigation of the circumstances which to the collision with the P. & O. steamer *Peshawur*.

We have been favoured by Captain Donaldson of the s.s. *Glenavon* with the following report:—Left Gravesend at 4 a.m. on the 5th October, Malta at 5 p.m. on the 14th, and arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 18th, left Suez at noon on the 20th, arrived at Singapore at 8 a.m. on the 9th November, left at 4 p.m. on 10th, arrived at Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the 17th and left at 2.30 p.m. on the 20th. Experienced strong monsoon and sea up the coast, at 3 a.m. on the 24th passed Video Island, strong northerly gale and thick weather with heavy rain, at 5.30 p.m. same day anchored with Gutzluff bearing south fourteen miles distant, strong N.E. wind and heavy sea, ship rolling heavily. At 2 a.m. on the 25th weighed anchor proceeded, at 4.30 a.m. passed Tungsha Light-vessel, at 6.30 anchored with Kintoon Light-vessel bearing N.W. ½ W. at 7.30 a.m. received pilot on board and proceeded, at 10.20 anchored off the Red Buoy, Woosung, at 11.30 weighed anchor and proceeded over the Bar, at 1 p.m. anchored in Powder Limit to discharge cartridges, at 7.30 a.m. on the 26th made fast alongside Hongkew Wharf.

According to the *St. James's Gazette* the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, Li Fong-pao, has written an article for the *Deutsche Revue* on the history of his country's poetry. His object is to prove that Chinese civilization has been, and continues to be, steadily progressive.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Palmer addresses an interesting letter to the *Daily Press* upon the 'Great Comet of 1882.' He writes, he says, for the sake of those who have been alarmed by the vapourings of Professor Piazzi Smith, and gives at considerable length his reasons for believing that no danger to our globe need be feared from the probable or at least possible destruction of the brilliant body which is now being apparently drawn into the sun. That such is the ultimate fate of the comet he thinks likely enough. The earth-currents and magnetic storms that have recently prevailed, resulting in brilliant auroral displays in Great Britain and other places, have been caused he thinks by solar disturbances, proceeding, first, from the comet's near approach to the sun, and secondly from the destruction of swarms of attendant meteorites, which, unable to achieve their close circuit of the sun, have been absorbed or engulfed in its mass. "The phenomena thus experienced," says the Colonel, "are in fact types and fore-runners of those which will pretty certainly take place if ever the comet itself becomes finally immersed in the sun." The considerations which lead him to believe that the comet itself will be the only body damaged by the collision are thus stated:—"In any case, the very fact of a comet's approaching the sun sufficiently near to be thus checked in its progress must also result in a wasting of its substance then and at each successive return. Emergence of a comet after a close perihelion passage, apparently bigger, brighter and more glorious than during its approach, is no proof of any increase in its mass, but only of the intensity of the solar action. In reality, disintegration and diminution of substance must be the results

of a too close intrusion into such awful company. Hence, when the end at last comes—not by a rush straight at the sun from afar, but in the act of attempting yet another circuit nearer than ever to the sun's centre—the doomed comet can be but a wreck of its original self. Along with loss of mass it will have lost also most of its power for evil, and the final catastrophe, whatever its exact nature may be, can produce no very serious results."

The *Foochow Herald* says that the recent phenomena that have occurred—the comet, the earthquake, and the shining of the moon by day—have made the natives exceedingly fearful; and they attribute the late dreadful fire in their city and the ravages of the cholera to these strange events. "With a view to preventing worse results, a general chin-chin Joss has been held during the past week, and sing-songs given. Whether this method of ameliorating the evil will have the desired effect remains to be seen, but the natives appear fully confident that it will prevent further progress of the evils from which they are suffering. So much," continues the *Herald*, "for the peculiar superstition of the Chinese; and if it doesn't hurt us and amuses and satisfies them we have no occasion to complain of these strange customs, which perhaps after all are no more absurd than many of our own if we could only see it."

We hear from Hongkong that, although no definite information is at present obtainable, the Triad Society is again raising its head in the Liang Kuang, and is spoken of already with some alarm by the Chinese. It is known that there are ramifications in Hongkong, but our authorities, if they are in possession of any details, keep them secret. There seems a certain disquiet in the southern provinces of China. The French discovered a very serious and widespread conspiracy among the Chinese in Saigon about four months ago, and acted promptly and with great severity. The bad crops in Canton will assist the objects of the Triad Society, which finds its recruits among the discontented.

We notice that the will of Sir John Smale, formerly Chief Justice of Hongkong, has been proved, the value of his estate amounting to something over £18,000. Lady Smale receives only £500 and some furniture, being otherwise provided for. The widow also receives the dinner and tea services presented to Sir John by some of the Parsee and Hindustanee residents of Hongkong, to be hers for life and then to go to the family.

A Correspondent of the *China Mail* confirms our confirmation of the truth of the photograph scandal, to which reference was lately made in the *Daily Press*. The insinuation with which he concludes is exceedingly unpleasant. He writes:—"There is a good deal in the rumour as to the cost of the photographs ordered by our absent Governor, a good deal more perhaps than it would be prudent to write at the moment. I hear however that the Imperial Government doesn't 'see it,' and that the subject will be brought up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. Several pertinent questions are likely to be put in regard to the sum and its appropriation, some obtuse people wanting to know what road-making and afforestation have got to do with it."

We learn from a Japanese paper that within the last two weeks, silver has rapidly fallen in price; the difference between the last highest quotation and the present one being sixteen to seventeen sen. In consequence of this, the silk commission merchants are in great embarrassment, as the advances previously made on the silk are now in excess of the value of the goods. In addition to this, the price of silk has fallen \$20 to \$30, and the unsold stock is upwards of fifteen thousand bales. The Japanese import merchants also bought a large amount of silver in anticipation of

its rise, owing to the brisk demand for imports which generally takes place at this season of the year. They have thus incurred a heavy loss. There is accordingly great confusion and excitement on the Bourse, and since its temporary closing on the 6th instant, the transactions there have been of a most unsettled character.

The *Japan Herald* moralises as follows on the Korean indemnity:—A very fair idea may be formed of the wretched poverty of the Korean Government, and presumably of the Korean people too, by the fact of the Japanese being asked to extend the payment of the Korean indemnity, amounting to only 500,000 yen, over ten years. The 50,000 yen compensation to the families of the killed and wounded, is however to be paid at once. The Japanese Government having thus admitted the justice, and adopted the principle of exacting compensation for expenses arising out of an unprovoked outrage, will, as a matter of course, be expected, prior to holding out their hands for return of the Shimonooski indemnity, to decline to receive any money exacted from the Koreans, for the same sort of object. Japan's incongruity of action would be altogether too much for credence, if she permit herself to be led into the false position of accepting a return of the money from America, on the plea that it ought never to have been exacted, whilst at the same time the squeezes money out of the Koreans on the plea that they ought to be made to pay it. The present Japanese Government did not pay it, and from that point of view is not entitled to receive it. It has been contended, that as the Shogun's government did not inflict the outrage, it could not equitably be held responsible for its consequences. Applying this line of argument to Corea, as it was not the government that attacked the Japanese Legation at Seoul, but a mob instigated by the Dai-In-Kun, it would not be fair to mulct the Government of the 550,000 yen which it has been frightened into promising to pay. If Japan ever gets hold of the "conscience money" which is so heavy on the American mind she will by returning it to England,—its rightful owner,—then have put herself in a proper position to receive the sum due from Corea, and not otherwise.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the Mikado has presented a sword to the Hachiman Temple at Tsunaga, Oka, in honour of the deity. The sword is said to have been most beautifully decorated by famous artists, the scabbard being lacquered, and the ornaments in copper and silver.

A Home paper says that Guiteau's skull has been stolen from the Army Medical Museum at Washington, where it was exhibited. There is no clue to its whereabouts.

The *Times of Ceylon* quotes a suggestion for the treatment of sunstroke which it says has been found most valuable by our troops during their recent campaign in Egypt. It is simply the application of a wet rag, containing common salt, first to one ear and then to the other until the pain in the head disappears. The Egyptians are said to swear by this remedy, the most extraordinary cures having been effected by it.

Another most important step is said to have been taken lately towards the general adoption of the electric light. Sir W. Thomson, we read in a contemporary, has at length solved the problem of a cheap dynamo-machine by removing the iron from the armature, and bringing the field magnets close together, thus much increasing their efficiency. It is added that the machine costs one-fifth as much as the cheapest of its rivals, and the discovery is likely to still further strengthen the hands of those who are fighting for the adoption of the new light.

For a variety news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE TAO-T'AI AND THE SETTLEMENTS.

It is satisfactory to know that the very startling attempts which have recently been made by Shao Tao-t'ai to encroach upon our liberties in this settlement are likely to be firmly resisted by our representatives here and at Peking. The Tao-t'ai's character seems to have been pretty accurately gauged from the first, and the note of apprehension sounded shortly after his arrival, premature and even a little unfair as it then seemed, has since swelled into a deep chorus of indignation. Shao T'ajên has, it is true, been somewhat excused by many on the ground that his policy from first to last has been dictated from Nanking; and there are not wanting those who throw out hints that the Nanking policy in its turn has been secretly dictated from Peking. This may or may not be true to a certain degree. Private information, however, leads us to believe rather that the Tao-t'ai has gone further than his superiors intended, and that he has been too zealous in his endeavours to carry favour with those to whom he looks for approbation and eventual promotion. We believe that some, at least, of his attempted interferences have been made on his own responsibility, relying, however, no doubt, upon the support of the crotchety old man whose hitherto patriotic and honourable career seems doomed sooner or later to be cut short amid the uncongenial surroundings of the Southern Capital. But this is not the case in every instance. His recent threat to close the *Shên Pao* if ever that independent journal presumed to touch upon political questions any more—a threat couched in a tone of the coolest and most unconscious impudence—was made at the direct command of the Viceroy. With the history of the cotton-yarn persecution we are all pretty well acquainted; that apparently did not originate with Tao, but he was used as an instrument by interested parties, and we fear lent himself only too readily to the scheme. It is said, we know not with how much truth, that part of the Viceroy's programme—still to be carried out—consists in calling in question the validity of the title-deeds under which property is held in the foreign settlements. What is to be upshot of all this? How far are we to submit to these continual attacks, and what remedy have we at hand? It is not to be supposed that the Tao-t'ai is supported by the most influential class of our native fellow-residents. We smile at the idea of men like the managers of the China Merchants' Company, for instance, opposing the introduction of the electric light on the ground that it might blow up the city-walls, or attempting to annihilate every move towards the establishment of manufactures on the exploded pretext of damage to native industries. The

opinion of well-informed Chinese upon these matters was ably expressed in a letter we published the other day from a native Correspondent. Our contributor fully recognised the mischievousness of these perpetual interferences on the part of the City authorities. But then, he asks in effect, what are we to do? How are we to defend ourselves, under the present constitution? If a Tao-t'ai chooses to forbid all Chinamen to participate in certain industries, how can foreigners step in and force them to disobey, supposing they choose to obey? This of course strikes at the root of the whole matter. It is not necessary to tell a foreigner to pull down his factory or close his place of business. All the Tao-t'ai has to do is to secretly prevent Chinese from working for him. Whether our Correspondent's remedy would prove efficacious is another question. The Tao-t'ai, he assures us, would not dare to interfere with Chinese residents in the Settlement were they represented on the Municipal Council. Place one of the leading and progressive Chinese merchants on that body—a man who is pre-eminently a practical man of business, interested in commercial enterprises, rich and influential enough to hold his own,—and the Tao-t'ai would neither wish nor dare to attempt any further tampering. He would not wish, because then he would consider that Chinese interests would be sufficiently looked after; he would not dare, because by so doing he would bring himself into collision with a formidable and rising class which is known to be supported in every possible manner by His Excellency Li Hung-chang. The argument is no bad one, from the standpoint of the writer. But granting much that he says, we believe that the experiment would be a dangerous one under present circumstances. Passing over the possibility that a Chinese member of Council might prove a mere creature of the Tao-t'ai's, willing to vote at his good pleasure instead of being strong enough to defy and ignore him, we submit that the Chinese and foreign sections of the community do not occupy that relationship *quoad* each other which makes their interests identical. Identical indeed they are in a sense; that is to say, that every development of legitimate enterprise on Chinese soil is calculated to redound to the benefit of all residents directly or indirectly. But there is a spirit of rivalry on the part of the Chinese which might bring about collision. The Chinese are many of them most willing that certain improvements should be adopted, but they do not wish foreigners to have a hand in them. It is almost an open secret that railways are to be introduced by the China Merchants' Company. We congratulate ourselves and them upon this encouraging probability. Yet it is the China Merchants' Company who perpetually attribute a feeling of jealousy to their

foreign competitors. Here we have at once an indication of a spirit which, if fostered, cannot but tend to divided interests and prevent that united working for the good of all which should animate the members of a representative body. It is a reflection of the policy attributed to some of the most progressive Chinamen that they are progressive only in so far as they can oust the foreigner and pounce upon his legacy of enlightenment for their own exclusive benefit. Much revision of Treaties and of Land Regulations is necessary before so radical an innovation can be even contemplated. Eventually, we may be glad to welcome the Chinese as fellow-workers with ourselves; but there must be no partisanship, and no danger of Chinese Councillors being tampered with by ignorant and venal mandarins. For the present, a firm and strong resistance to all encroachments is all we have to make. Let us take a leaf out of the book of Chinese Government policy. It is the pride of China that when she has once become possessed of territory, she never lets it go. Let us see to it that we treat her likewise, in the defence of our own prerogatives. We have Treaty rights, and do not mean to lose one jot of them; we have factories on Chinese soil, and mean to stick to them.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company comes before the public as an association of persons connected with this part of the East who are desirous of doing a portion of their own carrying trade. They invite subscriptions for shares in their proposed undertaking from residents here and in other places. The principle of co-operation in steam-boat owning is, as far as we know, a novelty, but that is no reason why it should be unsuccessful if fairly tried. The Provisional Committee of this enterprise refer in their prospectus to the success which has attended those companies in China which are conducted on the co-operative principle, such as the Marine and Fire Insurance offices. They express themselves confident that the co-operative principle will be equally successful when applied to shipping business. We do not anticipate that they will be disappointed in this, if they can enlist a large portion of the trading communities in this part of the world as shareholders. The net earnings of the shipping and of the insurance trade will be very different in amount, but now-a-days people cannot afford to despise any returns on their business, however small they may be. On one point of great importance, the way in which the business is to be carried on when the company is fully established, the prospectus is silent. In these days of severe competition the success of such a concern as the China Shippers Company will depend on careful attention

to minute details of working, rigidly enforced economies, and a complete knowledge of steamboats and the trade in which they are engaged. Good as are the names on the Provisional Committee, none of them are associated with steamboat or shipping management, and their experience has not been of a kind to fit them for the conduct of a large ocean-going line of steam-vessels. We have no doubt that when the company has been organized a competent person or firm will receive the appointment of managers, and we should not have alluded to the point now, had we not been aware that the want of practical knowledge on the part of most of the Committee has been used as an argument unfavourable to the chances of successful working, by those who do not regard the introduction of the mutual or co-operative principle with much pleasure. We are informed that the prospectus of the company has been well received in other places in the East, and it is probable that it will receive support in this community. This will be more, perhaps, because merchants and others are desirous that whatever profits may arise from the carrying trade should be retained among themselves instead of going to enrich shipowners and shareholders at a distance, who have no connection with the East, rather than from any hope that after the dividend of 10 per cent has been paid to the ordinary shareholders, there will remain for distribution among the contributing shareholders any such handsome returns as the 25 per cent of the North China Insurance Company. The principle of carrying our own trade ourselves is a good one, and as the mercantile communities in China are now pretty nearly independent of outside assistance in almost everything connected with their business, except shipping, the progress of the new undertaking will be watched with much interest. If it proves a success other companies on the same principle will, no doubt, be established, until the greater part of the China trade is carried by vessels owned by the foreign merchants in China and their connections at home. One thing which is favourable to the prospects of the company is that they have made no engagements to take over existing steamers, or agreed to purchase any running business of the same kind. Neither will they be saddled with the payment of any sum of money for goodwill. The success, or otherwise, of the company will depend on the competence of the first Board of Directors, and on the managers of the line being people thoroughly acquainted with the trade of this part of the world. There are many things which augur favourably for this new company.

OPIMUM AS A MISSIONARY AGENT.

THE latest contribution to the Opium controversy, published in another column, from a Correspondent signing himself 'Mi Po U,' has at least

the merit of originality. Hitherto the strongest supporters of the foreign opium-traffic have not ventured further than the assertion that opium smoking is not the terrible vice and evil its opponents affirm it to be, and that in some cases it may even have a slightly beneficial effect, as when moderately indulged in by dwellers in a malarious climate who make no use of alcoholic stimulants. Controversialists of this class, too, contemplate with tolerable equanimity the eventual, though gradual, annihilation of the trade in Indian opium by means of the increasing cultivation of the native drug; at any rate, none, whether disturbed or encouraged by the prospect, have denied that the contingency is one which will have to be faced some day. But this new champion takes up an entirely new method of defence. In his view, Indian opium is not merely not so bad as it is made out to be; it is a positive benefit to China. So far from being a hindrance to the progress of Christianity, it has been an important factor in its introduction. Instead of working against missionaries, it is a missionary agent itself, partly by supporting the introduction of Christian rule, as in India, and partly by freeing the soil from the incubus of a harmful growth, as in China,—“wresting the land from opium-cultivation and freeing an ever-increasing acreage for the growth of other crops.” Here at any rate we have a new light thrown upon the question, a new interest infused into the well-worn controversy. Our Correspondent characterises his theory as the possible solution of a difficult problem, and no one will deny that the boldness of his contention and the very striking way in which he advances and supports it render it at any rate worth retort. We will content ourselves with very briefly indicating the lines on which, as we think, 'Mi Po U' has laid himself open to attack. He seems to take for granted that China has been an opium-growing and opium-smoking country for centuries. Is this, in the fullest sense, a fact? Granting his contention that the pleasures of opium were celebrated by Chinese poets in ancient times; does it follow that the introduction of Indian opium has not very largely fostered an already existing vice? Indian opium, we are told, is setting free ground originally devoted to growing the drug, and so encouraging the cultivation of more useful crops. Is this really so? It is a clever argument; but is it not a little empirical? Do we not hear from all quarters of the increase of the native growth, and is not this increase defended by Chinese statesmen as being the only means in their power of freeing their country from the Indian importations? The Governor of Shansi, apparently, views matters in a very different light from our able Correspondent. There is hardly a district in the province, says Chang Ta-jên, which does not grow opium, more or less. In the

cities, the proportion of smokers is eighty per cent, and in the country sixty. Critics who say that the cultivation should not be interfered with are in the Governor's opinion men of little experience. This does not look like a falling-off in the native growth. It seems rather as though the importation had not kept pace with the requirements of the people, and the consumers of the drug had consequently resorted to the expedient of growing it for themselves. Looking back upon what we and others wrote upon this subject eight or ten years ago, we find that the native cultivation has increased instead of diminished. “In the north,” says one authority, writing early in the last decade, “acres upon acres, which till recently were clothed in the soft green of the springing corn and rice-plants, are now all ablaze with millions of the poppy-flowers.” Baron von Richthofen is our authority for saying that in Yunnan and Shensi the poppy has ousted the crops of wheat, beans, and rape. Dr. Legge offers similar testimony as regards other places; while Mr. Ney Elias reported as early as six years previously—say in 1867—that the cultivation of opium along the line of the old Yellow River in Honan is *steadily increasing*, wheat and opium being in fact the only winter crops to be noticed in the districts of Kuei-tien Fu and Sui-chon. Mr. Spence, a recent and high authority on the subject, speaks of the “increased production” of native opium in Yunnan, supporting his statements by figures which are startling in their significance. “When Richthofen wrote,” says Mr. Spence elsewhere, “opium was apparently cultivated on poor land only, getting little cultivation and no manure; but now-a-days it is grown on good land carefully manured, and under such conditions it produces, as far as I could ascertain, an average amount only a little less than Mr. Baber's estimate”—which was over 400 ounces per acre. Now whatever may be the value of these accounts, they certainly do not point in the direction indicated by our Correspondent. We see little chance at present, at any rate, of Indian opium driving the native out of the fields of China. That there is a struggle going on between the two is clear enough, and it seems that, if anything, Indian opium is losing ground while native opium is gaining rapidly; in what sense, then, can the former be regarded as a “fierce antidote killing the deadly poison?” But supposing even that it were so; that by the importation of Indian opium the soil of China were being actually freed, year by year, from the baneful native crop; supposing that not another poppy-plant grew in the Eighteen Provinces; what then? Would not Indian opium, in exterminating its native rival, have succeeded by virtue of that very process in creating such an enormous trade that the difficulties of its suppres-

sion would be a hundredfold greater than they are now? On this point our Correspondent is silent. He prophesies in a vague and transcendental style that when the Indian drug has accomplished its missionary work of freeing the soil of China from the poppy-plant, it, in its turn, will disappear before something nobler—even the moral regeneration of the millions of China and of England too. Well, it may be. The prophecy—or others like it—has been made before, and is obscure enough for safety. We have heard of the future moral regeneration of the world for many years, but the sound of its approaching chariot-wheels still tarries. Perhaps if Prince Kung and the Empress Regent were to abjure the insidious pipe, their high example would have a morally-regenerative influence upon the millions of humbler smokers over whom they rule; but who is to morally-regenerate the Prince and Empress? We can only suppose that everything will come in time. Let the Indian importation pursue its Christian career unhindered, and let England and the opium-merchants of Bombay reap a rich harvest meanwhile. Godliness as we all know is profitable not only for the life that is to come but also for that which now is. It is a blessed thing to be able to fill our pockets and do good by the same process, feeling that to flood the Chinese Empire with a noxious but auriferous drug is the real and only way to free the people from its tyranny. Missionaries will now, no doubt, welcome opium as their best ally, and deplore the shortsightedness which has led them hitherto to regard it as a formidable and insidious foe.

BALUCHISTAN.

"WERE I to mention everything in your book which is especially worthy of remark, I should have to write down the heads of all your chapters"—was the substance of a sentence in one of Sir Charles Lyell's letters to Mr. Darwin. This remark is equally applicable to Mr. Floyer's book "Unexplored Baluchistan." The anecdotes are so interesting and varied and the facts so easily and pleasantly told, that we feel tempted to quote so much that the result would be little less than an abridgment. Of writing books of travel there is no end, and we, who have read no small store of them, are pretty well acquainted with the faults which they share in common. Those faults in "Unexplored Baluchistan" are conspicuous by absence. It is a task of no small difficulty to write a book full of personal adventures without bringing into undue prominence the writer's self; we are often annoyed by the continual recurrence of the personal pronoun I, and only too often the writer poses as a suffering martyr claiming sympathy and commiseration for troubles which, however great, we cannot help remem-

bering are self imposed. There is nothing of all this in the book before us, and it is quite casually that we learn of sufferings which affected only the writer himself. The descriptions of scenery are vigorous, and fresh from the note-book, rather than carefully elaborated in the study. Mr. Floyer's accounts of the continual streams of poor diseased creatures who flocked round wherever he went, begging him to exercise his healing arts upon them, are inexpressibly touching, and not seldom inexpressibly ludicrous. They would never believe that sometimes it was beyond mortal power to do anything for them, but always, if refused medicine because it was useless to give it, thought that they had not offered sufficient price, and so went home to fetch all their little store, until anything more or less efficacious, had to be given to pacify them. The chief charm of this book is that its readers are themselves brought face to face with each incident on the route, and we feel as though we had seen and heard, rather than that we have read, the descriptions of places and things. The circumstances which decided Mr. Floyer to undertake his travels are exceptional. He was stationed at Jask, a fort on the Persian Gulf, and he obtained leave from his official duties on account of extreme ill-health; he was advised to go to Minab for change of air, as there was a good straightforward road there, pretty well frequented. This advice acted on him in a contrary direction. He would go on no straightforward, well-frequented road; he had long wanted to know what lay beyond the range of hills that runs down the Mekran coast, and now, excepting for illness, here was his best opportunity for finding out. There are not many many men of three or four and twenty, lying at death's door, who would have turned their eyes to the hills beyond which lay an unknown country. As the name of his book itself signifies, the land over which he proposed to travel was unexplored. No European had ever set foot on most of the route; maps were vague, and information untrustworthy and exaggerated; dangers both from climate and hostile tribes, immense. Surely these were grave considerations even for a hardy veteran. It would be an injustice however to Mr. Floyer's good sense to suppose the journey was undertaken through mere curiosity, and wanton carelessness of life. Sir Frederic Goldsmid had before suggested that competent men should explore Bashakard, Baluchistan, etc. A knowledge of those countries is of international importance, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that were it not for the intrepidity of such men as Mr. Floyer, were dangers never encountered, and lives never unduly risked, we should never have attained our present state of civilization and knowledge. Therefore all honour should be given to those who

have dared, and those who have triumphed over, difficulties such as these.

"Not a truth has to art or to science been given, but brows have ached for it, souls toiled and striven; and many have striven and many have failed, and many died slain by the truth they assailed." As we have before stated, Mr. Floyer started on the travels from Jask. His first journey was to Bint and Bampur, in a north easterly direction; he describes the caravan with which he started, in a few masterly touches, not wearying his readers with a long list of the virtues and vices of each man, nor the details of his luggage, though at the same time they are put in possession of the leading facts and characteristics of men and camels. He does not forget to pay his debt of gratitude to the "princely hospitality of the Jask Lancers who, armed with big spears and mounted on donkeys, scoured the surrounding country for pariah dogs." When Mr. Floyer was well on his journey he experienced some difficulty in finding his way, being perplexed by the numerous goat-paths etc. After a time however they found three huts, and on seeing them the men rushed forward to ask the way; "but they found the sole occupant was a toothless old woman, who, do what she would, could not utter a single intelligible word. Our whole party followed up, and acting on the usually received theory that anyone they could not understand must be deaf, commenced a vigorous yelling that would have been amusing had I not felt that time was precious. Old Jettal who had taken the lead was the first to give in, and, wrought up to the highest pitch of exasperation, he recommended her in a despairing yell to go and get some one to bury her, and rushed off muttering and shaking his head."

After Mr. Floyer had returned to Jask some time he retreated to a small desert island in the Persian gulf called Honjam, where he read up "botany, geology, entomology, observations astronomical, meteorological," etc. We quite agree with him in thinking that Honjam is anything but a lively place for those who have nothing to do, being about five miles long by three broad, "and almost entirely composed of rugged hills which look absolutely barren. At first nevertheless Mr. Floyer found over a hundred different botanical specimens, and one new species, a delicately pretty plant which has been named after him at the Royal Gardens, Kew. From Honjam we are taken to Kishorn Island, where we read an amusing account of the animals going down to the water to drink, and of "a thirsty walk" in which there is more than a touch of pathos, from Kishorn to Bushire, and from thence back to Jask. Soon afterwards the equipment was ready for Mr. Floyer's great march to Anguhuran, the capital of Bashakard, en route for Baghdad. He was accompanied by his faithful and

trustworthy servant Ghulamshak, who is continually alluded to throughout the book, and also by several of the men who had been with him in his previous expeditions. We now read of perils of floods, and want of food for the camels, of disease and sickness, of sunstrokes, of biting cold, of vermin, mutiny, of every kind of adventure and misadventure, and here and there of a calm, moonlight night, and a peaceful scene by way of contrast. The description of Kirman is interesting. There Mr. Flower was very cordially received, and he remained a week seeing over the manufactory of Persian carpets, the sanitary arrangements of which are really deplorable. He also inspected the mint, the Kashmir shawl manufactory, etc. Here his faithful Baluchis took a sorrowful farewell of him, as they could accompany him no farther. Mr. Floyer writes that his future travels were of a very different nature from those he had been enjoying. "No more leading a band of goodnatured, hardy companions through new and wonderful countries . . . there we had a coarse boor of a mule-driver, who would go long or short stages according as he was paid . . . and a straight, uninteresting, hackneyed track along a flat, shingly, desert between two barren ranges of hills."—Yezd was the next place of interest that he came to. It is a very fine, thriving, money-making place; nevertheless Mr. Floyer was glad to pack up for Ispahan. He says "just as Yezd gave me the idea of being a thriving go-ahead place, so Ispahan left the impression of being a crumbling, rich old town." The route to Kurdisan via Kirmonshashan was chosen as being entirely new, and an arduous journey it was, with the thermometer below zero, climbing mountains deep in snow, ascending sometimes 2,000 feet a day. At Dowletabad the plague of lice was fearful; "these loathsome pests" were the only things they grumbled at during all the long hard journey. Persia is briefly summed up "as a barren country . . . a country of mud-walled plantations, of mulberry trees, willows and poplars a country of mud-domed houses—of chopped straw, barley, and brown bread." From Kangiwar to Kirmanshashan the climate was warmer, and the vegetation more homelike, everything more civilized and comfortable. These good times however were not of long duration; after leaving Khanabin for Baghdad the sun was powerful, and Mr. Floyer, who had suffered from strong fever the night before, had his third sun-stroke, and was thrown upon the hospitality of an illant family. Eventually however he reached Baghdad safely. He says "I think the general impression Baghdad gave me was that it was a place of great commercial activity and intelligent progress." The great journey accomplished, Mr. Floyer was not long making his way home, still accompanied by the faithful

Ghulamshak. We must not omit to notice, in conclusion, the care and accuracy with which the scientific appendices have been compiled, under the auspices of the leading men in each branch of science.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE *Saturday Review* has invented a new and delightful word. In the course of an article on the ethics of Mr. Bright with regard to war, entitled 'An Obsolete Figure-head,' it speaks of the quality of 'Brighteousness.' To understand exactly what this consists of it is necessary to read the paper itself, which is founded upon Mr. Bright's recent letter to the Rev. Mr. Rippon, a Wesleyan minister. With respect to the secession of Mr. Bright from the Cabinet the *Saturday* does not seem inconsolable. "Mr. Bright's familiar features and traditional broad-brimmed hat occupied, in the barge of the Liberal Government, that ornamental but not useful place assigned in sea-going vessels to Amphitrite or Arethusa. We all know the buxom, well-developed, wooden-featured ladies who keep a good-humoured eye on all things from below the bowsprit. The figure-head does not materially aid in navigating the vessel, though the superstitious Chinaman expects the painted eye on his junk to maintain a steady look-out. In the Government, then, Mr. Bright was the figure-head. He did no work worth mentioning, but he looked well, and his presence typified the presence of Dissenting ideas, peacefulness at any price, love of American poetry, readiness to use violent language, and other popular qualities in the Cabinet . . . Now the Government sails without a figure-head. The benign presence is withdrawn. The ship seems to weather the storm rather better than it did before, and some time-serving radicals even hint that the dear old figure-head was a Jonah, and that the voyage is safer since Mr. Bright went overboard." The two literary events of the week are the decease of *Fraser's Magazine* and the retirement of Mr. John Morley from the editorial chair of the *Fortnightly*. The *Saturday* writes as follows upon the latter subject:—

In his farewell address Mr. Morley justly claims for the *Fortnightly Review* a share in the achievement of bringing various forbidden topics within the range of allowable discussion. It would be unreasonable to blame his efforts and those of his coadjutors, inasmuch as they are sincerely convinced both of the expediency of freedom in controversy and of the utility of many of the conclusions which have been maintained in the *Review*. Whether they have done good it is permissible to doubt. Mr. Morley himself ridicules with quiet playfulness the fine ladies who allowed the *Fortnightly Review* to lie on their tables, with the result of being first disturbed by unfamiliar theories, and being afterwards reassured by the profound apologies of such philosophers as Mr. Mallock. Mr. Morley notices with graver amusement the restless pugnacity of a more serious inquirer, whose early loss he deplures. Professor Clifford was penetrated with a conviction of the duty of propagating the disbelief which he had accepted for himself as a religion. Following closely the precedents of superstition, he gravely argued in favour of a promiscuous promulgation of mysteries, on the ground that reticence on such topics indicated a want of faith in humanity. Why it should be indispensable to believe in so queer a deity Professor Clifford, in his youthful zeal, had perhaps not paused to inquire. Every person who suspects that some of his neighbours may possibly cheat him, or who even finds their conversation tedious, betrays a want of faith in humanity.

Fraser is to be replaced by *Longman's Sixpenny Magazine*, the contributors to which are said to occupy a respectable rank in literature. Mr. Matthew Arnold's "new discovery" is a great godsend to all the

weeklies. The public, remarks the *Saturday*, is tired of sweetness and light, while culture is pretty nearly played out. What we are all in want of now—though we were not aware of our deficiency until Mr. Arnold told us of it—is "lucidity." Now everybody is in a great state of mind because he finds he is not lucid. All classes are trying to be lucid as hard as ever they can. Already there is a popular song, with the refrain, "Lucidity, lucidity, Oh! seek it with avidity." The Liverpool cotton-brokers are said to be particularly anxious to get lucidity, just as Carolinian negroes are anxious to "get religion." Mr. Arnold thinks the Salvation Army sadly deficient in lucidity, one tittle of which would make the whole movement impossible. It is to be presumed, from an article which follows, that cocks are very richly endowed with this valuable characteristic—much more so than hens. This is one of the brightest and most entertaining papers—"The Wisdom of Cocks"—that the *Saturday* has published for a long time. Mr. Knox's rather puerile and very incomplete article on Voltaire in the *Nineteenth* seems to have greatly exercised the critics. *Vanity Fair* calls it "most brilliant," and its author a "slashing journalist." The *Spectator* says it reads exactly as if it had been written by a clever schoolboy, who had discovered that Voltaire was not the Evil One in a French dress, and hastened to inform his family of the fact. The *World* "goes for" the *Pall Mall* critic very roundly, accusing him of some of the same faults he charges on Mr. Knox. The *Spectator* has an article or the Recent History of Corea, in which there does not seem to be many misstatements. It has also a very 'lucid' paper headed 'Shakespeare on Death.' It has probably never occurred to most people how very true to surgical science are the symptoms displayed by the dying in Shakespeare's plays. The poet always discriminates between wounds which pierce the heart and those which allow a few minutes of life. An authority is quoted as saying that "a rapid death by steel is almost painless. Sabre edge or point divides the nerves so quickly as to give little pain. A bullet lacerates." The writer even goes so far as to deduce, from the context, the sort of poison from which some of the Shakespearean victims died. It is interesting to know that King John was poisoned by a corrosive irritant, probably mineral; Romeo by some form of hydrocyanic acid, such as laurel-water; Hamlet père by yewjuice. The *Spectator* reviews Longfellow's posthumous volume, 'In the Harbor.' Two of the poems extracted show the poet at his best. Here is a fine description of October:—

"My ornaments are fruits; my garments
leaves,
Woven like cloth of gold and crimson
dyed;
I do not boast the harvesting of sheaves,
O'er orchards and o'er vineyards I preside.
Though on the frigid Scorpion I ride,
The dreamy air is full, and overflows
With tender memories of the summer-tide,
And mingled voices of the doves and
crows."

Here are the concluding stanzas of The Bells of San Blas. It is a pity the lines run so ruggedly:—

"Oh! bring us back once more
The vanished days of yore,
When the world with faith was filled;
Bring back the fervid zeal,
The hearts of fire and steel
The hands that believe and build.
Then from our tower again
We will send over land and main
Our voices of command,
Like exiled kings who return
To their thrones, and the people learn
That the Priest is lord of the land!
O, Bells of San Blas, in vain
Ye call back the Past again!
The Past is deaf to your prayer;
Out of the shadows of night,
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere!"

The *Athenæum* has a review of 'Chronograms,' by James Hilton, F.S.A. We quote the explanation of this word given by the reviewer. A chronogram is an inscription or brief statement in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numerical letters therein contained. Thus in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet was issued bearing the following imprint:—*LORD HAVE MERCIE VRON VS.* "It will be seen," says the *Athenæum*, "that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters printed in capitals gives the requisite date, 1666."—*Truth* is caustic and entertaining as usual. We recommend the following paragraph to those of our readers who think that a cathedral is profaned by any such 'irregularity' as the performance of a service in it other than one prescribed by the Prayer-book. It is alarming to think how much irregularity of this sort the Almighty has put up with:—

I see that the well-known Cambridge Professor, the Rev. J. B. Mayor, has been preaching in a Methodist chapel on Sunday evening. The Bishop of Liverpool preached in a Presbyterian chapel a few weeks ago, and Church of England clergymen have before now appeared as Sunday evening lecturers at Mr. D. Moncreux Conway's chapel at Finsbury, not to mention Max Müller in Westminster Abbey. These are signs of the times. The ecclesiastical law may or may not be well defined on the subject. But these proceedings show at least a growing appreciation of the common-sense point of view, upon which all liberal clergy and laity may congratulate themselves. The differences between Mr. Spurgeon and the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Ryle, Low Evangelical), are infinitely less in number and extent than those between Mr. Jowett and the late Dr. Pusey or Mr. Gray, yet the same pulpit which would jealously exclude a Spurgeon has often resounded to the eloquence of the Broad Church Professor and the High Church Confessor.

The following are from the Literary Gossip of the *Athenæum*.—A good deal of new verse is promised for the coming season. Mrs. Augusta Webster, who is a candidate for re-election on the London School Board (Chelsea), will publish immediately, through Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., a new drama, entitled 'In a Day.' We may expect during the coming season a new and considerable poem by Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., author of 'The Light of Asia' entitled 'Pearls of the Faith; or, Islam's Rosary,' being the 'Ninety-nine Beautiful Names of Allah,' with comments in verse. The poem will, we believe, treat metrically of the life and religion of Mohammed by means of legends, records, and traditions of Islam from the standpoint of an Indian Mussulman, as in 'The Light of Asia' Gautama Buddha's life and doctrine were expounded from the standpoint of an Indian Buddhist. Of the latter work the tenth edition of the English original is now passing through the press here, whilst of the numerous editions printed in different cities of America, in various forms and sizes, more than one hundred thousand copies have been disposed of up to the present time.—In the October number of the *Edinburgh Review* is an article on 'Shelley and Mary,' containing important documents from the Shelley Papers which present in a new light some incidents in the life of the poet.—Mr. David Bogue will shortly commence the publication of a series of original biographical handbooks entitled "Eminent Women." This series, to be issued under the editorship of Mr. John H. Ingram, will be written entirely by women, and is to be devoted to short but comprehensive biographies of women eminent for their genius, virtues, actions, or associations. The works which have already been arranged for are not compiled from existing publications, but are chiefly based upon original unpublished material, and are,

therefore, likely, it is said, to prove of more than ordinary interest. The earlier volumes of the series will include 'George Eliot,' by Miss Mathilde Blind; 'Emily Brontë,' by Miss Bertha Robinson; 'Georges Sand,' by Miss Bertha Thomas; 'Mary Lamb,' by Mrs. Gilchrist; and 'Maria Edgeworth,' by Miss Helen Zimmern.—Canterbury has just issued a catalogue of its Municipal Free Library which is quite unique in its blunders. A local journal described its vagaries. Horatii is described as being by Flacci; Virgili, by Maronis. English writers have not fared any better. Shakespeare's plays (under the heading of "Fiction") are stated to be written by Edmund Malone; Thackeray's works (among the essays), by A. Fendennis and H. Esmond, as well as by himself. Ainsworth's 'Tower of London' is placed among the guide-books; 'Robinson Crusoe' among the biographies; Knight's 'Old Printer' among fiction; Wellington's Despatches, Venn's 'Duty of Man,' and Vince's 'Conic Sections' among manners and customs; Thomson's 'Seasons' among the sundries, &c. Babbage is spelt "Baggage," and so on. These are only a few of the blunders taken haphazard from a hundred others not less ludicrous.

Outports.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Here we are in the middle of November and rain is falling. This is something quite unprecedented. We have had however some pretty cold days and nights already, with some degrees of frost. Our lowest as yet has been 21° at night and 42° during the day.

There has been a good deal of coming and going this month. Among arrivals we note with pleasure that of Mrs. Russell Young, whose health seems now quite established. Mr. Waeber, the Russian Consul at Tientsin, has arrived to take over the Legation; and his family will shortly join him. Mr. Butzow leaves at the end of the week for Europe; Mr. Ohlmer has gone for a health trip to Shanghai; the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor and Mr. Parrott are here on a visit, and Dr. Whitney and Mr. Wingate, U.S. Consul at Fochow, have returned from their fortnight's trip to Kalgau and Mongolia. A Mr. Harris from Manchester and several others are among our visitors. Mr. Pitman is also paying us a visit this year and will leave before the close of navigation. Mr. Maude and Mr. Fittock of Shanghai have gone for a month's shooting into Mongolia. The French Minister and his family, with Viscount Semallé, have left to winter in Shanghai. A considerable cloud hangs over us at present, caused by the severe and long continued and apparently hopeless illness of an honoured member of the community.

Among the Chinese, the principal topic of conversation is the Yunnan bribery scandal, which implicates several high personages in the Government. The case it seems is not settled, the parties appointed to investigate it, viz., the Military Governor of the City, Lin Shu, and the President of the Board of Punishment, along with the Fifth Prince, finding it extremely difficult to come to a decision on account of the high personages involved. The Fifth Prince is said to have retired from the Commission. At present the Enquiry hangs fire, awaiting the arrival of two important witnesses from Yunnan, after which, that is a few months' hence perhaps, we shall hear the whole story. The head of the clerks of the Board of Revenue has in the meantime been arrested and lodged in the Board of Punishment, and, if report be correct, has confessed to it all, having written out a statement of the moneys received by each one. Prince Kung is credited

with absorbing Tls. 40,000, Wang Wen-shao and Ching Lien each with half this amount. The prisoner himself admits having received some Tls. 9,000 of which 1,000 was already spent when apprehended. One very strong memorial by one of the Censors has already appeared, and another by Chang Pei-lun will appear in a few days which is said to be extremely severe, but directed solely against Wang ta-jen. We await with some anxiety the unravelling of this scandal. It looks an ugly business.

Some excitement has been caused here by the depredations of one of the elephants. The Court at Peking has received elephants in tribute from Burma, ever since the Ming dynasty. The other day the keeper of one of them was unable to control the animal, and it seized several individuals, who have died in consequence. One man was actually torn asunder, the infuriated animal having caught his legs. A carter and his mule were also killed—in all, several persons have lost their lives. In consequence of these fatal issues, the elephant has had his eyes gouged out, but as it is impossible to kill him on account of the thickness of his skull and hide, a pit has been dug into which he has been placed with the object of starving him to death. In the summer this same elephant committed some damage on the already dilapidated ornamental arch standing on the west Chang-an street. The Emperor will most probably pension the families of the persons killed by this sad accident. We all know how difficult it is, on account of the enormous size of the incavities in the forehead of the elephant, to kill the animal. The head of the old elephant in the Hunterian Museum in London was riddled with balls before they hit the brain. The proper place to aim at, (unluckily quite unknown to the Chinese), is in the hollow just above the root of the nose; here the case of the brain is not much thicker—so anatomists tell us—than a shilling.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor gave a most interesting lecture the other evening on the rise and progress of the China Inland Mission, of which he is the head. The organisation is perhaps sufficiently well known though *China's Millions*, the organ of the Society, as not to need recapitulating the leading features of their scheme. The lecture produced an excellent impression and would certainly remove prejudices if such existed. Mr. Taylor, accompanied by Mr. Parrott, has proceeded to Pao-ting Fu.

17th Nov.

TAI-YUEN FU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

This is the second great annual feast of the Chinese, and the anniversary of the expulsion of the Mongolians, who ruled the Empire in the 13th and 14th centuries. The general massacre of the Tartars is commemorated by the distribution of moon-cakes to the literati now assembled in the *Kiang-yuan*s throughout every province in the Empire. Friends usually exchange presents of moon-cakes and fruit. I received a present of some which have a very pronounced taste of milk-butter, the standard food of the Mongols. The Temples have been very much patronized to-day by old men and maidens, young men and matrons, who whilst showing their piety and devotion, also had a good opportunity of airing their countenances and fine garments. Wang Hsiao-man, a most fascinating and accomplished young courtizan of this city, called on me. She rode in a fancy carriage conducted by a clever young driver and attended by a charming maid, who alone, I should say, was capable of moving the heart and pen of the clever writer in the *Yi-wen-lu*, who so often quotes the 'Hung-lou-meng' in his effusions,

I have succeeded in obtaining a few fine specimens of ancient porcelain, such as are used on the writing tables or desks of Chinese students; water pots, and vermilion paste boxes, ancient bowls and pen-vases, all of small size, blue colour and fine work. There is a splendid small incense urn, which, being of the Ming dynasty, is not considered very old for Chinese bronzes; but it is of such fine workmanship that I have long aspired to become its possessor though without success, as the present proprietor just knows how to appreciate the exquisite article on his table.

There is a cash here in the possession of an old man, for which a fabulous price is asked. It is of one of the *Chou-yuan*, with dragon and phoenix on the obverse, and in good preservation. It is the only one of the kind that I have had a chance of seeing, and I am not very likely to get it. Foreign goods of various kinds have found purchasers at very high prices. The very commonest yellow laundry soap has been sold at so much an ounce as if it was something very precious, and I have been asked Tls. 200 for an old English watch, plain case and no cap; whilst a good American watch of superior workmanship and very accurate, cannot be sold for half its cost price at Shanghai. Messrs. Bovet Bros.'s Chinese watches enjoy a well deserved and long established reputation throughout the Empire generally, but especially so here, where other makers and vendors are not so well known.

26th Sept.

Pao, Tao-tai on the Hou-pu of the province, received an unwelcome visit from a party of thieves, who carried away a considerable amount of booty. I hear that the thieves have been traced to the inn I occupied before moving here. I am told that they are Pekingese, who have here expressly for the season. The Innkeeper, a lazy, ill-natured, and incapable man has been taken up, with his guests, whose names were not entered on the register, as required that they should be by law. The Innkeeper's wife has been at my place all day trying to persuade me to intercede with the authorities on behalf of her lord; but I have steadfastly declined to have anything to do in the matter. The safety and quiet of this city is intrusted to so many persons, that no one of them cares for anything but the collection of his salary. There is the Tartar garrison under the Cheng-shou-yuen, a yellow girdled member of the Imperial clan, the Tai-yuen yin battalion of city guards, the Fu-piao, Tso and Yu, two battalions; two other battalions of auxiliary troops—Yung—and two battalions of cavalry, with a lot of police; who do nothing. The whole of this force amounts to over 2,000 men, with a great many officers of various ranks, all of whom must be paid and nourished—yet there are many thieves in the city and no one catch to them, a few fire-engines and no one to work them.

H.E. the Fu-tai probably intends to rectify all these things in good time; but it will not do to wait until one is hungry, to consider plans for cultivating the crops intended to satisfy his hunger. There is also a vaccination office, and people paid to run the establishment; but it is dangerously inefficient, and ought to be re-organized immediately on a proper system and supplied with trustworthy lymph, or vaccine matter, otherwise it is a waste of money to maintain the officers in such an office. The roads throughout the Province are in a dreadful state; all sorts of people supposed to be capable of repairing roads efficiently have been appointed from time to time, and lots of money have been spent to put roads in order, but all to no effect.

There are fears of the grape crop being ruined owing to the late unseasonable rains. It will certainly be short, and the wine-makers' prospects are not bright, this being the only province in China which furnishes

grapes considered quite suitable for wine-making. Some claret made here is as much like Bordeaux as anything I know; but the trouble is that the quantity of grape is limited. Other grapes make wine which unfortunately cannot be kept long, as it becomes vinegar very easily.

27th Sept.

No money, no post. I am told that H.E. the Futai recommended a member of his staff, or rather the colonel of a battalion of braves, for the post of commandant of the Lu-ngan Fu garrison. The officer having failed to send in the usual fee of Tls. 800 or 900, he lost the benefit of H.E.'s recommendation, and the Board of War may now appoint some one more in accordance with their notions of propriety, however else he may be fit or unfit for the post. I am also told of a former Governor, who, having recommended a personal friend for a certain post, was reminded by the Board that the favourite had failed to observe the usual etiquette, and H.E., on being told by his protégé that being poor he was unable to comply with the request of the Board, paid the Tls. 600 demanded for the confirmation of the appointment. Money is required for everything in China. The other day, a favorite *ya-t'ou* or slave girl having become old enough to be married, a husband was sought for her; and being possessed of over Tls. 4,000 worth of property, the girl naturally expected to step up high and be married to an officer. But a native *Kiao Kuan* turned up who got some one to pay the Tls. 100 required for his intended wife, and she had eventually to pay for all.

A young woman of the Li family, who was married some time ago to a servant in attendance on an ex-official of this city, has been playing truant. Her husband, being obliged to follow his master, wished to take his wife with him; but the wife's mother protested, and would not allow her only child to leave her. The young man, being rather fond of his wife, was very angry to be thus deprived of her; but finding no remedy, and being in a hurry, he bought a cartload of coals, and two bushels of rice which he sent to the wife's mother along with his wife, and ten strings of cash, for use during his absence of probably three months. He has however failed to return, and the *Gazette* reports his master as having been disgraced and ordered into exile. The young woman has thus become wild, either at her mother for detaining her, or at her husband for not returning, and she is now seeking a new and more youthful spouse. A man of forty summers has been found willing to take her supposing her to be free, and willing to become a concubine. The matter for some reason has been delayed, and the mystery revealed, so the poor woman is again astray.

The attendance at the Yamén, or levee, has been transferred to the *Kung-yuen*. During the time H.E. is within the Hall the number of officials who attend is great, in spite of the inconvenience of having to stand about in the mud; there being very few seats.

28th Sept.

NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

H.M.S. *Albatross* came in on the 21st inst., and last night a social meeting was held at the Sailors' Rest. In addition to about thirty from the men-of-war several of the community attended, and a very pleasant evening was spent, several good songs being sung. The *Albatross* leaves here to-morrow for Hongkong, calling at Chusan, Foochow etc., on her way down.

Many of our community will remember the handsome testimonial presented to Dr. Barbet by foreign and native residents

on his departure for Europe some two years ago; and we are glad to learn that that gentleman is ere long expected in Ningpo again.

24th Nov.

HONGKONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We are having very pleasant weather just now, and it is mainly due to this that I feel in a tolerably good humour this morning and growl *sotto voce* or not at all. Still I cannot refrain from giving vent to my displeasure when I think of Macao. The recent murder-case has again disclosed the utter inefficiency of many of its officers; think of a child lingering in the pangs of death from daybreak until afternoon without an effort being made to save its life! What Government system can excuse such utter carelessness of human life! And what system must that be which can keep a couple of doctors for hours at the bedside of a dying child, and yet be unable to allow them to save its life on account of some hitch in official routine! I need not mention any particulars, as your readers will have, ere this, learnt the facts of the case from our daily papers.

While I speak of Macao I must mention the marked retrograde movement in that colony's affairs since the return of Governor da Graça from Japan. While openly commending the steps taken by Dr. Corte Real, during his administration, towards the amelioration of the colony, the Governor has ever since his return been actively engaged in opposing his plans and undoing the good work already begun. Why should do this seems simply inexplicable, but I suspect that the vigorous actions of Dr. Corte Real savoured somewhat too little of red-tapeism, and the Governor's finer feelings were shocked at any departure from the old, humdrum style of administration. Certain it is, however, that many little improvements undertaken by Dr. Corte Real have been checked, notably the sanitary regulations in regard to the Lepers' Home. I furthermore strongly suspect that the active measures of the Administrator gave quite as great a shock to the Home authorities as they did to Governor da Graça; unused as they were to any thoroughly independent measure, the authorities, for a time at least, "suffered violence," and probably from sheer oversight (resulting from the above-mentioned shock) allowed Dr. Corte Real to do as he chose.

By-the-bye, what a curious picture does a Colonial Government present to the philosophic mind! Everything, from the Governor down to the Inspector of Nuisances, is a faint reflection of the Home Government, the parent state in miniature. The faults are exaggerated and often reach an abnormal growth, while the few virtues are still more evanescent than at home. If the state has its Circumlocution Office and the attendant horde of Barnacles, then is the colony twice as dilatory in the management of local affairs. Red-tape, that most cherished institution of our century, forms a sort impenetrable barrier around the colony to the frequent exclusion of its own interests, and woe betide the unlucky wight who ignores its existence and endeavours to expedite matters by prompt action. Send a despatch to the Colonial offices with a request for a speedy reply, and, ten to one, a fortnight, aye or a month, will elapse before any notice is taken of it. Or let a hitch but come in the official routine, an error in a report through the carelessness of a petty office-holder, a slip of the pen in an important despatch, and months will elapse, if not years, before things are set to rights, no matter how much annoyance or suffering it entails upon people outside of the Colonial red-tape barricade. Say a certain official has received instructions to undertake some

colonial work, the dredging of a harbour, the surveying of crown lands, the construction of government buildings, or what not; suppose he finds the instructions insufficient, and in his zeal to further what he deems the intention of his superiors oversteps the enigmatical letter of the law as laid down in his instructions. What are the consequences of his act? A sharp reprimand, the loss of his position, or at least the stoppage of the work,—to be continued and muddled by a further generation. But then such men are exceptions to the general rule; the truly cautious official will avoid disagreeable contingencies in a similar case by simply requesting "further instructions." Such a man may then fold his hands in peace and quiet, and be assured that time will grow old and eternity gray before the wisecracks at home will find time to reconsider the original despatch. A very notable case of the sinuities of red-tape came under my notice the other day, and I should be glad to give it deserved publicity; but alas! I am bound to secrecy by a promise of greater strength than even the masovian obligations, and so must perforce smile at the artless tale in silence. The whole matter rested on the thick-headed blunder of a somewhat obscure person, but the trouble he caused seems to be endless and the amount of government paper that has been used to rectify his mistake is appalling. Even yet it seems impossible to carry conviction in the proper quarters that a mistake—and an egregious one too—has been made, as "it is simply incredible that an official, in whatever capacity, should have been at fault."

As an admirable example of Colonial circumlocution take our last administration. Who understood the *finesse* of the "minute" system as well as our ex-Governor? Who could so adroitly evade a reply to a direct question, or couch a reply in such eloquently ambiguous language as he? Governor Hennessy was a master of every red-tape art, and the very smallest reward he should receive would be the governorship of some pronouncedly turbulent colony. There his fine talent for utilising the genus homo for his own ends and purposes would find every opportunity for exercise; the subtlety of his chameleon-like politics would soon set the whole colony by the ears, and the number of unruly spirits would speedily diminish in interminable combat. Much government is a weariness to the flesh, and of making many blue-books there is no end.

I am gratified to see that what I wrote you several months ago is at length becoming patent to the good people of Hong-kong; I refer to the collection of photographs (ordered by Sir J. P. H.) representing the decorations, triumphal arches, bonfires, and Roman candles which constituted the patriotic tiara of our island during its occupation by the royal princes. I am also pleased to remark that the presence of the Hoppe's blockade-cruisers in our waters is becoming insupportable, and that the popular voice is demanding their exclusion from the harbour. Here endeth the Second Lesson.

22nd Nov.

CANTON.

The Canton and Kowloon Telegraph works are still in a state of deadlock. The rates are clearly unpropitious for Telegraphing in this province. Nothing whatever has been attempted since the natives showed open fight in September last. The Provincial authorities have no doubt given the undertaking their patronage and are sincere in their promises of protection. The company must wait patiently for the Viceroy to take action. Excuse follows excuse. First come the civil examinations—now come the military examinations. Above all this there is the unsatisfactory

condition of the Province, which must cause the Viceroy a good deal of concern and make him hesitate to take harsh measures. The line has been carried to the boundary between the Pun U and Tsang Shing Districts. Its course lies between the river on the one hand and grave-covered mountains on the other, so that no diversion from its present course is possible. I hear on good authority that the chance are very slender of anything being done before next spring. The officials are not likely to go out of their way to further the interests of a private company and that composed chiefly of residents in a British Colony.

The whole business has been badly managed from the beginning. The company made a mistake in setting about the work as if the whole province belonged to them. Proclamations of the Viceroy should have been issued along the whole route before the works were commenced, explaining the nature of the undertaking and preparing peoples' minds for this innovation. The presence of a crowd of workmen under the direction of four or five foreigners, engaged, apparently without authority in some mysterious operations, could not fail to awaken suspicion and arouse hostility. Had a proclamation been posted in every village there is no doubt that suspicion would have been allayed and the work would have gone on smoothly enough.

The Canton Water Works scheme is still only a scheme. Its partisans have not succeeded in rousing sufficient public spirit to set the pot boiling. Very few shares have been taken and public interest in the concern seems to be abating. It is hoped that after Chinese New Year things will take a favourable turn. If not, the proposal will most assuredly fall through. —*China Mail*.

21st Nov.

FOOCHOW.

We learn that the wreck of the s.s. *Jessie Burrill* is lying now 6½ miles North from South end of the Island Tunging and is therefore most dangerous to vessels passing, and ought most certainly to be blown up either by torpedo or dynamite.

Still another fire broke out on Saturday morning last, at 4 a.m.; this time occurring some little distance over the long bridge, and destroying about one hundred and twenty houses. There was a fresh breeze at the time, and the fire burnt with considerable fury. We observe that large conflagrations invariably occur a month or two previous to Chinese New Year, and it is difficult to account for the same, as there could really be no motive for incendiarism where there is no insurance. Such numerous and extensive fires occurring however, makes matters look very suspicious. Preparations already appear to be being made for the China New Year, although so far distant, and the numerous shops approaching the city present a gay and quite altered appearance. —*Herald*, 16th Nov.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

September 6th. —(1) A Decree, commanding the Board of Civil Office to consider and report on the cases of the gentry who are recommended by Kuei-nien, Inspecting Censor of the Southern Division of the Capital, for co-operating in the capture of certain robbers.

(2) Memorial from Chih-ho, President of the Board of War, and one of the High Officials in charge of the Hsien-an (咸安) Hall Government School. This School was established in the first year of the reign Yung-cheng; the teachers Chinese and Manchu numbered fifteen, the scholars 110. Its constitution was superior to that of the Eight

Banner Schools; for it was near the Forbidden Precincts, (therein resembling the Hung Wen and Ch'ung Wen Colleges of the T'ang dynasty), the buildings were fine, the allowances were liberal. The teacher's salaries, pupils' allowances and the school supplies were all reduced one half in the 23rd year of Tao-kuang, and, as a consequence the periodical examinations were deserted. During the reign of T'ung-chih the buildings were borrowed for the Military Archive office, which reduced the attendance of scholars still further. Kuang-shou, on being entrusted with the management of this school, restored the half-monthly examinations in Chinese, and purposed restoring the legal examinations in translation. The Memorialist was appointed to act during Kuang-shou's retirement, and considered that the Hsien-an Hall School should be restored at the same time as the Eight Banner Schools. The Memorialist found the former the easier task, as though the buildings were half of them in ruins, and the scholars few, the regulations were in existence and the examinations were still kept up. If the course of study is to be restored, the salaries of the teachers, the allowances of the scholars, and the supplies must also be restored, if possible, due regard being had to the requirements of the times. The Memorialist requests that the reduction in the salaries and allowances which took place after the reign of Tao-kuang may be abrogated. The salaries, however, are to be drawn from the Board Treasury by the Presidents (總裁) of the school, instead of the Banner authorities, who will continue to receive and issue the rice-allowances. The school buildings must be repaired. The Memorialist has personally inspected them, and given strict orders that the funds be really spent on the work, and that no false estimates or exaggeration of expenses be allowed. The Memorialist opines that the difficulty in the way of a general improvement of the school, does not lie in the investigation of the regulations, but in their adaptation to the present circumstances; nor does it lie in the kindling of a momentary enthusiasm, but in the establishment of a lasting vigour. There are three points to be considered by all who desire that the education given in the school be perfectly adapted to all circumstances and be handed down free from abuses. These are:—

1.—The choice of pupils must be entrusted to the Presidents. The pupils are to be between the years of 15 and 20, and well-educated, the Hsien-an Hall School not being merely for acquiring the classics by rote. This is the old system; hitherto, the choice has rested with the Superintendent Ministers, and, the numbers of candidates being excessive, it is to be feared some have gained admittance by means of personation or 'extraneous aid.' When once they have been selected, the Presidents do not care to be too critical of their fitness. Besides this, the Presidents rarely see the scholars, and thus a door is opened to a crowd of abuses.

2.—A further allowance must be made to the Teachers, as the original allowances are now insufficient. Leave is asked to supplement the salaries by an annual grant of Tls. 16, to be supplied by the Memorialist's yamén. The Chinese teachers should receive clothes and hats each spring and autumn, and once in three years a sheepskin robe.

3.—The students are to be incited to present themselves for examination, by having assigned to them a certain number of vacancies, as Secretaries or Clerks of the Translation Office, and Treasury-keepers. (See *Gazette* of August 8th.)

(3) Memorial from Kung-t'ang, Military Lieutenant-Governor of Urumtsi, reporting the death of Sheng-an, lately appointed Military Commissioner at Guchén, on the 29th June. The deceased officer died of

the reopening of old wounds brought on by rapid travelling, and a chill caught on his journey. He had only been a month at his post, having arrived on 24th May. Honours suitable to so brave and active an officer are requested.—Granted by Rescript.

September 7th.—(1) A Decree appointing Liu-shu Senior Superintendent of the Customs and Octroi of Peking and Mulung-ah Junior Superintendent.

(2) Memorial from Pao-ch'ang, Assistant-Supervisor of Instruction. After a preamble similar to Chih-ho's (see yesterday's *Gazette*), the Memorialist submits a series of regulations for the Hsien-an Hall Government school. They are as follows:—

1.—Care is to be taken in the selection of teachers and pupils.

2.—The subjects of study are to be kept distinct. Under the original rules of Kienlung, now reverted to, 77 of the 110 scholars studied Chinese, and 33 Manchu. Several of the best scholars are to be selected, after they have been a few years in the school, to study both languages.

3.—The salaries and allowances, etc. are to be restored in full.

4.—A record is to be kept of each teacher's term of office, which will be sent to the Board for inspection. The pupils' attainments will afford a test of the teachers' ability; those who fail in teaching will be denounced. Thus zeal will be stimulated and the custom of using this office as an easy means of obtaining entrance into the public service will be checked.

5.—The scholars' range of learning is to be extended. They will be tested, besides the ordinary subjects, in essay-writing, history, the art of government, and general knowledge. The necessary books the Memorialist asks leave to write for to the Metropolitan Colleges and the Provincial authorities.

6.—The selection of scholars to be secretaries or clerks (*bikeshi*) of the Translation Office or Treasury Keepers, recommended by Chih-ho, is advocated as a means of improving at once the school and the class of *bikeshi*. These six improvements are an adaptation of the old rules to existing circumstances, the abuses of the original system being also removed. The Memorialist concludes by pointing out the great advantages offered the scholars of this school, and promises, if His Majesty assents to his proposals, to do all in his power to stimulate the pupils to show themselves worthy of the Imperial favour. (See *Gazette* of 7th August.)

(3) Memorial from Li Ho-nien, requesting leave to erect in the capital of Honan a special temple to Wo-jên, late Grand Secretary of the Wên Hua Tien, who was a native of that province. The proposal comes from two ex-Financial Commissioners and a number of gentry, who dwell on the virtue and learning of the deceased official in the usual way.—Granted by Rescript.

September 8th.—(1) Memorial from Yü Lu, reporting the measures taken for the relief of the flooded districts in Anhui, and another inundation affecting Hsüan-ch'eng and other districts. The Memorialist estimates the total number drowned in Li-an prefecture and the surrounding country at over 200,000 souls. Relief is now being afforded at the daily rate of half a pint of rice for an adult, and a quarter for a child. Supplies for one month have been issued throughout the afflicted districts. Those left homeless are supplied with money to build huts, and are kept to their original places of abode. Allowance for carriage is made to those places which have not water-communication with the capital, or transport to which is difficult. Money for the burial of the dead is provided, and speedy burial is enforced, so as to avoid pestilence. The dykes protecting the fields cannot be repaired by the starving remnant of the people, and the authorities will therefore superintend the execution of the work by relief labour.

Seedcorn for a supplementary crop must likewise be issued, so as to render possible the gradual restoration of the means of subsistence.

The Memorialist observes that for these numerous objects the original supplies issued were totally inadequate, and now further disaster is reported from Hsüan-ch'eng, Ning-kuo, and other districts. Under these circumstances, after much deliberation, Tls. 40,000 have been drawn from the Wuhu Customs, and Tls. 30,000 from the Military Expenses Fund. The weather is still very rainy, and the river rises daily; the dykes are not more than two or three feet above the water; and the outlook is indeed terrible. The Memorialist keeps urging the officials and gentry to constantly and zealously keep watch over the dykes; and, if only fine weather comes, further disaster may be avoided.

A Rescript orders large sums to be devoted to relief, the necessary measures to be earnestly carried out, and the dykes vigorously strengthened.

(2) Ying Wên, Superintendent of Customs at Kalgan, reports that the duties collected during the year ending 18th April, 1882, amount to Tls. 37,870. From this latter date to 6th August, when his term of office expired, he collected Tls. 17,494 and 1002 strings of cash, which he handed over to his successor. The Customs Station at Kalgan is rated at Tls. 60,561. Estimating the 3,157 strings of cash at Tls. 2104, his total collection for the year under review is Tls. 37,870. Deducting from this sum Tls. 20,004 regular assessment, a deficit is shown on the additional assessment of Tls. 22,690. Of this deficit his predecessor is responsible for Tls. 5,762, as that Memorialist's liabilities are reduced to Tals 16,928. This deficit is ascribed to the export of tea being chiefly conducted by Russian merchants, who do not pay duty, and the drought in the neighbouring provinces, which caused a falling off in the duty upon live-stock imported into China. Memorialist expresses great sorrow for his inability to send a larger remittance, and begs that time may be allowed him to make good the proportion of the deficit required of him by law. (See *Gazette* of 14th August.)

(3) Memorial from Ch'ên Shih-chieh, Governor of Ch'ênkiang. Since the fifth moon there has been little fine weather; the River is in violent flood, and has overflowed its channel. Reports come from Hangchow, Chia-hsing and Huechow that the waters of the inundation cannot be run off; the fields and the river are one level expanse of water, the dykes and boundary mounds being submerged. On the low grounds, the crops are all swept away; and on the high grounds, the cold weather has prevented the corn sprouting. The people pour into the capital with prayers for aid. The Memorialist has sent officers to devise means of relief, and urge the people to take measures for saving the crop, or else plant other grains in the hope of a scanty harvest. But the beginning of autumn is at hand, the season is too far advanced; and, even with fine weather and the subsidence of the floods, on the low grounds there will not be time to plant a second crop. The price of grain has risen but slightly, and the people remain quiet. Rescript—Noted.

September 9th.—(1) A Decree, in answer to the report of the Censor. T'an Ch'êng-tsu, that the rowdies of Peking have lately taken to collecting bands of followers, each in his own part of the City, and breaking the peace, and that they fight out their quarrels without fear of the law,—commanding the authorities to search out, capture and rigorously punish them.

(2) Tso Tsung-t'ang, in a Postscript Memorial, reports that the great freshet (大潮) is now past, and the River is falling. After the commencement of summer, the lakes and rivers rose again and again,

but the precautions taken proved sufficient. The bursting out of the "dragon waters" in Anhui caused the Yangtze to rise suddenly; and the long weeks of the "plum" rain swelled the River so much, that a great strain was put upon the embankments. The Memorialist ordered the issue of Tls. 10,000 to meet the expense of subsidiary embankments at the breaches made. The dykes on the lower course of the Grand Canal were successively opened, and the water drained off into the Yangtze. Later on it was reported that the sounding-pole at the Yü wharf in Kao-yü Chou showed on 31st July a depth of 14 ft. 2 in. According to the regulations, the embankment at Ch'ê-lo should have been opened when the depth was fourteen feet; but the harvest had not been got in along the lower course of the Inner Canal (裡河), and, with great difficulty, the dykes were kept intact till this was effected. An extra sum of Tls. 10,000 was issued for the expenses of this delay. The Memorialist will make a further report when the autumn river-term is over. The Memorialist has ordered the Financial Commissioners and the Salt Comptroller to provide Tls. 10,000 for the relief of the distress in Anhui. The salt merchants of the Anhui marts have contributed Tls. 10,000, and Yen Tso-lin, one of the gentry, offers to contribute Tls. 15,000. Rescript:—Noted.

(3) Pi Tao-yuan and Chou Chia-mei report the establishment of a House of Detention for persons, not actually criminals, waiting to appear at trials. The Memorialists observe that, under the present system, innocent persons are put to great annoyance. Sureties are hard to get, and the non-appearance of all the witnesses renders it impossible to close a case. In Shun-t'ien Fu, especially, the number of appeals to the City of mixed cases between Chinese and Manchus and of cases sent out by the Censorate, Office of Gendarmerie, or the Board of Punishments, makes it indispensable to provide some sort of shelter and maintenance for the large number of persons concerned in lawsuits. They have now established a building to the East of the Prefectural Yamen inside the great gate. The work was done by public subscription, and was finished in July. The building contains 22 apartments, which have been furnished with plank beds, tables, benches etc. Two trusty officers have been deputed to manage it. It was opened on 14th August and will afford shelter to witnesses in cases tried in the Prefectural Yamen and those of the two City Districts. The rice required for the inmates it is proposed to obtain from the City Granaries, and the yearly expenses Tls. 600 from the Treasury of the Financial Commissioner of Chihli.—Assented to by Rescript. [*Gazette* of April 6th 1876 and of 1877 *passim*.]

September 10th.—(1 & 2) Ch'ing-shan, lately appointed Deputy Lieutenant-General at Chapu, reports his arrival at Hangchow on July 15th. And Fu-êrh-shan reports giving over charge to Ch'ing-shan. There is nothing else of interest in this day's *Gazette*.

September 11th.—(1) A Decree, in answer to a memorial by Lin Shu and Pan Tsu-yin, giving orders that the Grain Intendant, Yünnan, Ts'ui Tsun-i and the Prefect P'an Ying-chang, be summoned to the City to be examined as regards the charges brought against Chou Jui-ch'ing (see *Gazette* of 5th September.) Chou Jui-ch'ing is relieved of his duties at the Grand Council.

(2) Lou Yü-p'ü, Supervising Censor over the Board of Punishments, reports that the districts of Yü-hang etc., in Hangchow prefecture suffered from an inundation caused by heavy rains in the first half of July. The high grounds were covered to a depth of several feet, the dykes burst, fields and houses were all submerged. While

the gentry and people were strengthening the dykes, the "dragon-waters" burst forth in the Pin-an and Yü-ch'ien Districts; and, in Jên-lo and Ch'ien-t'ang Districts, the fields were inundated. The Lei stream rose at the same time, and flooded the various districts still more. The sea-wall in Chia-hsing prefecture was breached in many places, and the whole country became one vast expanse of water which stretched as far as the eye could reach. The Memorialist observes that the people of the three prefectures—Hangchow, Chia-hsing and Huchow—are entirely dependent on agriculture for their subsistence. The waters had not been drained off by the beginning of August, and the near approach of autumn renders a supplementary crop impossible. The relief afforded should be complete, and the dykes must be rebuilt. Orders are requested for effectual relief to be afforded. (See Gazette of 19th Aug.)

(3) Postscript Memorial from Ting Pao-chên. On the 14th May, a sudden fall of rain and hail at Ma-ti-t'an ch'ang and in Hsi-yung t'ing, caused a rise in the waters of the river. The boulders rolled down from the hills blocked the river bed. Twenty or thirty houses were overwhelmed, and the women and children and the men who had hurriedly assembled being unable to escape, over a hundred persons were drowned. The wheat in the fields along the river was destroyed. The Acting Magistrate contributed 100 strings of cash, and used 40 piculs of the grain collected last year by subscription for the support of the survivors. On 13th and 14th May, a heavy fall of hail destroyed the crops at the East and West Villages in P'ei-chow; and, on the 16th May, the overflowing of the river at Hsin-ch'ang swept the fields bare, overthrew 400 houses, and drowned two persons. Relief was promptly afforded by the Magistrate. In P'êng-shui District, much damage to crops, and injury to men and animals, was done by a storm of hail on the 27th May. The crops in the P'eng-chieh and Wushan Districts also suffered greatly from wind and hail combined. At the district city of Chi-chiang, on 22nd June, the river suddenly rose three ch'ang and 400 houses were submerged and wrecked; no one, however, was killed. Money and corn have been supplied to the afflicted places by the Memorialist's orders. And orders have been given to have other cereals planted, where possible, so as supply means of subsistence; where this is not possible, the landtax is to be remitted. On 28th May, a fire broke out Yü-t'ang ch'ang in Tzu-chou, caused by carelessness. Over 200 houses were burnt. The fire was fanned by the wind, and it was impossible to get it under. Half the place is in ashes, but no lives, happily, were lost. Seven hundred strings of cash have been supplied from the *lekin* funds to relieve the sufferers. (See Gazette of Aug. 19.)

(4) Ch'ên Shih-chieh reports forwarding to Peking Tls. 30,000, being the second instalment of the *lekin* subsidy for the present year, the total of which is Tls. 100,000.

Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY
LI HUNG-CHANG.

A proclamation issued by Earl Li, Viceroy of Chihli, Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, High Commissioner of Coast Defence for the Northern Seas, and Acting Superintendent of Trade, calling for a competitive examination of candidates. Inasmuch as formerly a want has been felt for the two branches of Naval and Engineering schools, I did establish on the 7th moon of the 6th year of Kuang Hsi a Naval School in Tientsin for Northern students only. This establishment has existed now for a year and more, and some progress has also been made, but it has never arrived at the full com-

plement required owing either to the dull abilities of the scholars or to their being too old for the purpose. This has arisen perhaps on the score that too small an allowance has been made for the students; I have therefore altered the regulation of granting a monthly allowance of Tls. 1.00 for each scholar, to Tls. 4 per month. This sum will be sufficient to afford sustenance for a moderate sized family. In the naval school at Foochow scions of respectable families studied there, and on the completion of their course were promoted to captaincies of ships of war. Some of these have now attained to the second and third ranks, some even have had bestowals of reward for bravery. Now, as regards these candidates for the Tientsin school, if such among them also complete their course, I have also decided to memorialize the Throne to bestow marks of honour on them. The principal regulations are as follows:—All students, members of respectable families, below the ages of 16 and 17 years, without distinction of provinces, capable of writing an ordinary composition or half a thesis, who wish to be candidates, are required to write down their ages commencing from next year, and also the names of their great grandfathers, grandfathers and fathers, and go to the Naval School and have them recorded. The Superintendent of that establishment will then examine the said candidates and class them according to their examination papers. Now the scholars of the present hour are the future bulwarks of the Empire, and they will be rewarded according to their several abilities. The following are the regulations for admittance of the candidates:—

1.—Candidates who are admitted, are required to produce a written document from parents or guardians stating that they are willing to follow the rules and regulations of the school; they are also required to produce a bond from some of the gentry of Tientsin.

2.—Scholars are put on probation for the first three months, board and lodging free, at the expiration of which time, those that are retained will obtain an allowance of Tls. 4 per mensem.

3.—Scholars are to stay in school for five years, during which time they are not allowed to marry or to go to the literary examinations, for fear these might obstruct their proper studies. This regulation must be put in the bond.

4.—Scholars in the Naval school will study in order that at some future day they may command ships. Those of the engineering school will study how to take care of the machinery of the vessels. After a time they will all be required to put into practice their several branches.

5.—Scholars of the Naval school, in every seven days are required to study two days Chinese under Chinese teachers. In the evening the English teachers will take them out and exercise them in Naval drilling.

6.—In the spring, summer and winter terms, deputed examiners will go to the school and examine the scholars, while at the Autumn term I will proceed myself to examine them. Those who stand at the head of their classes will be rewarded with commissions, and those who are of lower standard will receive rewards in money, brevet-rank and clothing.

7.—Scholars of the Naval school have one day's holiday every 15th day of the month. Scholars of the engineering school have one day's holiday every first Sunday of the month, during which day, the parents and brothers of the scholars will be admitted to see them. Three days holiday are given on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and on the 15th day of the 8th moon. Fifteen days are allowed for the new years holidays. Fifty days are allowed for leave of absence at the death of parents. At their burial, six days. No leave of

absence is allowed at the death of a scholar's grandparents, uncles, or brothers.

8.—Sick leave will be granted only in extreme cases, moderate illness being treated in the school; and such things as medical attendance and medicines will be provided by the school.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 20th November, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, A. Myburgh, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ended 18th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 18th inst. he found all the cattle healthy and free from disease.

Consul for Spain and Portugal.—Letter from Senhor Osorio submitted, intimating his appointment to take charge of the Spanish and Portuguese Consulates during the absence of Mr. Toda.

Government Ground Rent on Roads.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 18th November, 1882.

SIR,—In the matter of taxation on Municipal roads to which last referred your letter to Mr. Denny of June the 6th a.c., a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hughes and Cheshire, the Consular Representatives of Great Britain and the United States respectively, had been appointed in order to examine into and report about the preceding action of the Consular Body and the course now to be taken.

The Committee's Report having been adopted by the Consular Body, I am authorized to hand you enclosed a copy of same for the information of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FOCKE,
His German Majesty's Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

To W. C. WARD, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 10th November, 1882.

SIR,—Having been requested at the Meeting held on 12th October to examine into and report about the preceding action of the Consular Body in the matter of taxation on Municipal roads, and about the course now to be adopted, we have the honour to communicate the result of our enquiries.

By Municipal roads we assume are meant roads which, whether the property of the Municipality or not, are kept in order by the Municipal Council. Some of these roads or streets are within and others without the Settlements.

There does not seem to have been formerly any question before the Consular Body as to the taxation of the streets or roads within the Settlements. The land required for their construction appears to have been surrendered by the proprietors of adjoining lots, and it was considered that these proprietors are responsible under the Land Regulations for the payment of the Government tax or ground rent.

At a meeting of the Consular Body in 1873 Messrs. Medhurst, Schlick and Lueder were appointed a Committee to report on the subject of arrears of taxes alleged to be due on three public roads outside the limits of the foreign Settlements. In their Report they mentioned that the Consular Body had decided in 1871 "to ask the Ministers to procure the assent of the Imperial Government to the principle of exemption [of public roads] from taxation." The Committee therefore suggested

that the Consuls should ascertain from their respective Legations whether any reference of the question had been made to the Peking Government, and if so, what had been the result.

They also suggested that the Senior Consul should ascertain from the Taotai, whether, as promised in 1869, the question had been laid before the Viceroy. It would appear that the Taotai then in Shanghai had pledged himself to represent the matter for the consideration of the Viceroy "who he thought was certain to return a favourable response." (Vide Memorandum by Mr., now Sir W. Medhurst, Appendix O., Municipal Report of 1871.)

Nothing, however, has, up to this date, been heard on the subject so far as we know from the Legations at Peking or from the Viceroy at Nanking.

Such in brief is the history so far as we can ascertain of the preceding action of the Consular Body.

With regard to the course now to be adopted, we are inclined to follow in our predecessor's footsteps and recommend that as to roads or streets within the Settlement, the *status quo* be maintained. It might be in some respects convenient if all the ground now used for streets in the Settlements were formally vested in the Municipal Council on such terms as might be arranged between them and the Chinese authorities. We fear, however, that a proposal of this nature might meet with opposition from the owners of land in some instances, and possibly also from the Chinese authorities, and we are therefore inclined to think that until some better arrangement can be made, the proprietors of land within the Settlement must remain responsible for payment of the Government Land Tax on such portion of their property as has been given up for streets to the Municipality.

With regard to roads outside the Settlements, some are held under title deed, as the Bubbling Well Road, and we presume the payment of a fixed ground rent is stipulated; some are held by arrangement with the Chinese authorities, as the Yangtze-poo road, and no ground rent agreed upon. Some roads have been formed for military purposes during the rebellion, and of others the history is unknown. Some roads are almost exclusively used by Chinese, and there are none of them where the Chinese traffic, both carriage and pedestrian, does not vastly exceed foreign traffic.

We think the best course would be to induce the Chinese authorities to issue a title deed to the Municipal Council for all the outer roads, and to place them on the same footing as Chinese public roads, that is, exempt them entirely from taxation. If, however, the Chinese insist upon regarding these roads as the private property of foreigners, then we think the title deed might provide that on all roads under care of the Municipal Council outside the Settlement, whether heretofore exempt from taxation or not, a ground rent should be payable to the Chinese Government equal to that paid by the native proprietors of the adjoining lands.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES.
" F. D. CHESHIRE.

Dr. FOCKE,
His Imperial German Majesty's Consul,
Senior Consul.

Opening Roads by Waterworks' Co.—Mr. Morrison mentions that the Waterworks' Co., without having applied for or obtained any permission, have cut through the drain in the Fuhkien road at its junction with the Nanking road to the depth of nine inches, and the drain in the Nanking road at its junction with the Fuhkien road to the depth of three inches, and recommends that they should be ordered to take up the pipes at once and have them relaid.

Decided to write to the Secretaries of the Waterworks' Co. telling them to take up the pipes at once, and that if this is not done within three days, the Council will instruct their Surveyor to remove the pipes.

The Meeting then adjourned.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance of Canton, Limited, was held this afternoon (22nd inst.) There were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), the Hon. F. B. Johnson, F. D. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. F. Darby, H. Hoppins, (Directors) H. G. James, J. H. Cox, A. Wemyss, E. George, C. D. Bottomley, C. U. Stuart, and Douglas Jones, Acting Secretary. The Chairman said the only business which had to be despatched was to pass the resolution they had heard the Secretary read, and which he would propose. It was:—"That the capital of the Society be increased to two millions five hundred thousand dollars by increasing the value of the existing shares to \$5,000 per share." Mr. Hoppins seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.—*China Mail.*

Report.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

For the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1882.

LIABILITIES.			
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest	£	s. d.	
" Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest	697,341	0	1
" Balances due to other Banks	2,619,882	12	7
" Cash Deposited not bearing interest	153,720	17	1
" Cash Deposited bearing interest	2,486,818	14	0
" Cash Deposited bearing interest	5,828,922	0	6
Total due to the Public ..	11,786,662	4	3
To Capital paid up (fixed abroad at par)	£1,500,000	0	0
" Reserve Surplus Fund	13,672	4	5
" Dividends remaining unpaid	2,947	0	0
" Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges ..	31,226	5	3
Due to Shareholders	1,550,845	9	8
	£13,337,507	13	11
ASSETS.			
By Coin and Bullion	£	s. d.	
" Balances due from other Banks	1,106,819	7	11
" Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	651,208	4	0
"	11,303	8	9
	1,769,331	0	9
" Government Securities—			
Consols	£123,468	15	0
E. I. Government Rupee Paper and Sterling Loan	892,798	4	0
	1,016,266	19	0
" Landed or other Property of the Corporation—			
Consisting of Freehold Premises in London, India, Ceylon, China, Australia, Mauritius and Japan	314,260	12	8
" Debts secured by Land or other Property	285,249	11	0
" Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad—viz:			
Bills of Exchange purchased	£3,012,643	0	1
Bills and Notes discounted	3,340,568	10	3
Loans and Advances	3,569,188	0	2
	9,952,399	10	6
	£13,337,507	13	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
To Current Expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries of Managers and Establishments at Head Office and at the various Branches, Rents, Taxes, Stationery, and all other charges for the six months	£	s. d.	
" Amount required to pay an Interim Dividend for the Half Year to this date, at the rate of 10s. per share ..	90,182	4	9
" Balance	30,000	0	0
	4,226	5	3
	£124,408	10	0
By Balance undivided at 31st Dec., 1881 ..	£	s. d.	
" Amount of Gross Profits for the Half Year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts	3,528	1	0
	120,810	9	0
	£124,408	10	0

Amusements.

'SAFFO' AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The inconvenience of reducing the prices of admission after many subscriptions have been taken up is no doubt the reason why the management of the Italian Opera Company have not seen fit to inaugurate a more popular tariff for their performances. The miserable attendance on Friday evening was however a proof that the present rates are very much too high, and praiseworthy as are the efforts made by individual members of the troupe they do not appear to advantage beside the consideration that three dollars are charged in the dress-circle and stalls for the privilege of witnessing them. The synopsis of the plot of Saffo, as appended to the programmes, is as follows:—"The opera, the music of which is of the most brilliant character, is founded upon the tradition of Saffo, the Lesbian beauty and poetess, said to have flourished about six hundred years before Christ. The plot of the opera turns upon the passion conceived by Saffo for Faone, a youth of Mitylene, who however, was unable to return her love, being affianced to Clemele, the daughter of Alcandro, a priest of Apollo in Leucadia. Saffo displays most impetuous ardour in pursuit of her object, and on finding Faone and Clemele have been married she even dares to overturn the sacred fire in the Temple of Apollo. Eventually in a wild tempest of passion she hurls herself from a rock into the sea, being unable to endure the pangs of unrequited love." This is well enough as an outline of the story, but does not supply a sufficient clue to the action of the successive scenes. It was often impossible on Friday night to divine what the characters were singing about, what connection some of them had with the others, and why they should undergo such sudden alternations of smiling complacency and abject woe as they were apparently subject to. For instance, in the last scene, Madame Silini confidentially informed the audience, at a particular juncture, that her heart leaped with joy; but a moment afterwards a gentleman at the back made a remark we failed to catch, and thereupon a profound melancholy pervaded the countenances of all the actors. Nothing short of a synopsis of each act will obviate this defect. The orchestra was represented by the celebrated Signor Alfredo Goré upon the piano, and Messrs. Egard and Bernard upon the 1st violin and 1st basso respectively. Why the two latter instruments should have been called "first" was not very clear, as there were no others to occupy the subordinate positions. The celebrated Signor Alfredo Goré's performance would have been better had it been less conspicuous. Not content with drowning the voices of the singers by the energy of his instrumentation, the celebrated Signor kept up an accompaniment of snapping his finger and thumb which could be heard all over the house, and impressed us with the belief that he was trying to supplement his efforts on the piano with an imitation of the bones or castanets. The effect produced by this was not very successful, and we hope that in future Signor Goré will find some other and less noisy means of beating time. He is evidently a very clever pianist, and the specimens he gave of his powers of execution were vehemently applauded. The opera was fairly given by the singers, considering the disadvantages under which they laboured. Signor Ciocci made a dignified priest of Apollo, and if he could have restrained himself from the peculiar bows he made to the audience every now and then in the middle of some thrilling situation, his portraiture would have been still more effective. His voice is rich and powerful, and he knows how to manage it very skilfully. Signor Arrigoni was scarcely suited to the

part of Phaoon, who is described in the argument as a youth; but he has a good strong voice, and sang the music allotted to him with vigour and expression. The most pleasing singer was Signora Silini, who took the part of Clemene. This lady has an agreeable presence and a soft musical mezzo voice which was heard to much advantage. Signora Lubiceci represented the despairing poetess very ably. She appeared to be suffering from cold, her voice being inadequate to the exigencies of the music; but her performance was creditable, and showed much histrionic ability. The other characters were more or less of a mystery to us. There were four or five persons who, from their dress, we suppose to have been priests. They stood in a depressed manner on one side of the stage, occasionally putting out their hands, to express, no doubt, some appropriate emotion. There was also some population, dressed in different coloured blouses. The functions of these gentlemen were confined to standing in a row with folded arms, and keeping a silent watch on things in general. Associated with them was a gentleman in a sort of Robin Hood costume, encumbered with an imitation lyre,—on which, however, we must do him the justice to add he did not attempt to play. Lastly there was a benignant lady in evening dress, who from the confidential terms she was on with everybody seemed to be a sort of indiscriminate friend or *confidante*, whose mission it was to soothe, or scold, or look pleasant or deprecating, according to the prevailing situation. Her voice told well in the choruse, and her presence imparted an air of serenity to the more harrowing scenes, which was a great relief. The last two acts were by far the best, and no audience could have been in a more appreciative or indulgent mood. We consider, however, that the Company would find it to their advantage were they to revise their *répertoire*. People do not care very much for operas with which they are generally quite unfamiliar, and there are a sufficient number of pieces, favourites and well-known to all, which would be quite within the compass of the troupe. Those which involve choruses should be avoided, as well as those which require an elaborate *mise-en-scène*.

'ERNANI' AT THE LYCEUM.

On Monday night the Italian Opera Company gave their second subscription performance, when Verdi's opera "Ernani" was presented. We should have thought this favourably known work with its lovely music would have attracted a much larger house than we found assembled, especially as the weather was all that could have been desired; but if anything, there was a smaller audience than on previous occasions. The majority of the performers seemed to be suffering from colds, Signor Ciocci especially appearing to labour under this disadvantage; and the certain fell upon the first Act with very slight applause. As the piece progressed Signor Ciocci's voice regained its tone and precision and he was frequently greeted with bursts of applause. Signor Lanzoni made a favourable impression with his first solo, which was admirably rendered, and the success which he gained here never deserted him throughout the piece. Signor and Signora Petrovich were at times quite inaudible through the undue and irritating noise of the accompaniment. The former seems to have a fair though somewhat reedy tenor voice. The concluding scene between Elvira, Ernani and Don Ruy Gomez was however capitally rendered, and on the conclusion of the piece these performers met with hearty and unanimous applause. The waits were very long, and it was nearly midnight before the piece was ended. Libretti were provided for the benefit of all who chose to pay fifty cents a-piece for them.

OPENING OF THE NEW TEMPERANCE HALL, HONGKEW.

About a hundred persons assembled to do honour to this event on Wednesday evening. The proceedings were inaugurated with a high tea; after which came the opening hymn, which was sung, as were all the following hymns, with such vigour as only sailors seem able to impart. The Rev. Mr. Judd offered up a prayer. Another hymn was sung, followed by an address by the Rev. Wm. Muirhead, who, in the name of the Temperance Society, gave a hearty welcome to the visitors present, and expressed his pleasure at meeting them. He contrasted the appearance of the building as it now stands with the hideous look it bore as an opium-den, and mentioned the fact that considerable outlay had been necessary to make such a transformation. It was intended especially for seamen. The objection sometimes made to the Temperance Hall that it was too good for sailors was met by this building raised entirely for their benefit. The Rev. gentlemen spoken of the friendly interest taken in sailors, whose comfort and happiness were earnestly desired. He hoped that they would avail themselves of the advantages placed at their disposal both there and at the Temperance Hall. The sailor's surroundings were not always of the most desirable kind. His lot was hard, his comrades sometimes not the best of companions; all which deserved the sympathy of his friends on shore. A glowing picture was drawn of the heroism and contempt of danger shown by our blue-jackets during the war in Egypt, and the address concluded with an earnest appeal to the men present to use the Hall themselves, and make it known far and wide among their friends, and by so doing avoid as much as possible the temptations to drunkenness which were so lamentably prevalent around.—The address was one of Mr. Muirhead's happiest efforts, and was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. A patriotic song followed, by a blue jacket volunteer, which was sung in capital style, the chorus being taken up by most of the audience.

Dr Gulick in a excellent speech spoke of his experience among the islands of the Pacific. He thanked the Temperance Society's Committee in the name of the public for the extension of the work in Hongkw, where seamen would now be able to find a place of welcome. He said there were some dangers on land which far outweighed the dangers of the deep, and he trusted that the institution now opened would enable sailors to steer clear of some of them. It would be their own fault now to a great extent if they came to harm. After asking the sailors to patronise as freely as possible the new hall, the Doctor concluded with a few earnest words of advice.

Another song, and the announcement by the Chairman of a "Service of Song" on Sunday afternoon, followed by the hymn "Take the name of Jesus with you" ended the proceedings.

S.V.C. AUTUMN PRIZE MEETING.

Wednesday, 22nd Nov.

7.—MATCH RIFLE.—Presented by Lieutenant Tucker.—Range—300 yards.—Second Class Target.—Time allowed, one minute, during which each Competitor may fire as many shots as possible.

Position—Standing.—Cartridges to be in pouch before the order to fire. Previous winners of first prizes at Municipal Meetings will be handicapped 9 points. Second prize, half the Entrance Fees. Third prize, one-fourth of the Entrance Fees.

This prize was shot for this morning when the weather was favourable. Lieut. Lanning won the first prize with 41 points,

Pte. Little the second with 32, and Pte. Delgado the third with 29. Sergt. Dunman also made 29 points, but being handicapped 9, failed to win. Lieut. Glass was in command. The following is the full score:—

	Shots	Bull's	Centre.	Maggie.	Outer.	Total
	fired.	Eye.				points.
Lieut. Lanning	12	2	2	6	3	1—41
Priv. Little	12	1	4	1	1	4—32
Pte. Delgado	11	4	—	—	1	3—29
Sergt. Dunman	10	2	1	3	3	3—29
Corp. Roberts	11	2	—	—	2	6—28
Priv. Beauchamp	9	2	1	2	4	4—28
Troop. Ruff	12	1	1	2	2	6—27
Priv. Buchanan	12	1	3	3	1	3—26
Lieut. Glass	10	1	3	—	—	4—25
Priv. Dunman	10	1	2	—	—	4—21
" Colborne	7	2	—	2	2	2—20
" Loom	9	—	—	3	5	19
Corp. Logan	10	1	1	1	3	18
Priv. Ure	8	—	3	1	1	17
" Ewen	7	1	1	1	2	16
" Strickson	12	1	—	1	3	14
Corp. Brown	9	—	2	—	2	8
Priv. Algar	10	1	—	—	1	7

Lieut. Lanning having achieved the highest aggregate score, becomes entitled to the Gold Cross of the meeting; this being the second time he has won that decoration.

Thursday, 23rd Nov.

8.—THE CARBINE PRIZE.—Presented.—For Carbine.—Open to all members of the Light Horse only.—Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

The above prize was competed for this morning, when the weather was favourable. There were only four competitors—two of them retired after having been fired at 200 yards range. Trooper Ruff won the first prize with a total of 50 points, and Trooper Buck gained the second prize with 21 points. Sergt.-Major Merritt was in charge of the range.

Friday, 24th Nov.

9.—THE GATLING PRIZE.—Presented.—For Gatling Gun.—Open to all members of the S.V.A. only.—Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

This event was competed for this morning. The weather was very unfavourable in consequence of a strong wind blowing across the range, it was also cold, and rainy. There were eight competitors. Gunner Neilson carried off the first prize with 43 points; Gunner Moosa, second; Sergt. Kirby, third; whilst Lieut. Noël and Gunner Bousfield each made 31; but as the former made the best score at 400 yards range, the fourth prize, therefore, falls to Lieut. Noël.

	200	400	Total
	yards.	yards.	Grand Total.
Gunner Neilson	5355433—28	3323202—15	43
" Moosa	2334534—24	4032343—13	39
Sergt. Kirby	5134225—25	3003350—13	38
Lieut. Noël	242433—14	0222254—17	31
Gunner Bousfield	3222432—18	252024—13	31
" Atkinson	0222222—13	4320203—14	24
" A. Dallas	2222221—16	0000203—5	21
" Jaffray	0000225—9	50222—7	16

Saturday, 25th Nov.

10.—SERVICE CUP.—Presented.—To be shot for in winter full dress uniform; each competitor to wear the uniform and use the arms of his own rank, and of the branch to which he belongs. Arms, slings, accoutrements and uniform to be perfectly clean, and no part to be loosened or laid aside for firing. Sights to be quite clean and no elevators to be used. The competitors shall form in line and shall fire at such targets as the Commanding Officer chooses to order. At the discretion of the officer who happens to be in command for the day the firing shall take place in single or double rank, with or without fixed bayonets, and shall be from such ranges not exceeding 500 yards as he thinks fit. The officer may order any competitor to fire several shots consecutively or may make any other arrangement regarding the order of fire. Number of shots 14. No sighting or blow off shots. The squad will fall in at 7.15 precisely, and no one will

be allowed to fall in afterwards. First Prize, \$25; Second, \$10; No Entrance Fees.

The above cup was shot for on Saturday morning. The weather was again most unfavourable for shooting, being extremely cold with a strong wind blowing across the range. Eleven competitors put in an appearance, and fourteen rounds were served out to each man. The competitors were formed in single rank, six at one mound for one target, and five at the opposite one. The orders were given: Nos. 1 and 11, ready; present; fire!—Nos. 2 and 10, ready; present; fire, and so on; there was both volley and independent firing at the different ranges. The competitors fired at the word of command. They also fired with fixed bayonets, and positions varied, kneeling and standing. Corp. Logan won the Cup with 35 points, and Corp. Roberts second prize with 34 points. Sergt.-Major Merritt was in charge of the range.

Appended are the scores:—

	150 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Grand Total.
Corp. Logan	234-14	0223-9	0245-17	35
Robert	453-14	0223-9	5032-11	34
Priv. Buchanan	445-16	2332-11	2002-6	33
Troop. Ruff	322-9	0233-8	2334-13	30
Priv. Colborne	442-13	2042-10	2250-6	29
Loam	234-14	2402-8	0022-2	28
York	224-10	3039-8	2022-8	26
Little	243-11	2223-8	2062-6	25
Strickson	324-10	2223-8	3002-5	21
Ure	0242-8	0202-4	2040-4	20
Beauchamp	442-12	2020-4	0020-2	18

Monday, 27th Nov.

11.—THE CONSOLATION PRIZE.—A forced entry of \$1.00 for all competitors. A subscription of \$2.00 from each winner of a first prize, and of \$1.00 from each winner of a second prize, added to three-fourths of the Entrance Fees.—Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Open to all competitors at this Meeting who have not won a prize thereat.

Fifteen unsuccessful competitors during the meeting put in an appearance at the range this morning to fire for the Consolation prize. The weather being favourable, and some very good shooting were made. Priv. Easton won the first prize with a total of 57 points; Priv. Ewen second, with 53; Sergt. Wilson and Priv. Clifton tied with 50 points, but the former made the higher score at longer range, wins the third prize, and latter fourth prize. Sergeant Major Merritt was in the charge of the range.

Appended are the full scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Grand Total.
Priv. Easton	5235533-28	4544545-31	57
Ewen	2342543-23	5425455-30	53
Sergt. Wilson	3325344-24	353355-26	50
Priv. Clifton	4443443-26	532255-24	50
Sergt. Hough	3444225-24	3435342-23	48
Priv. Algar	322444-23	432553-24	46
Sergt. Bright	2534442-24	323332-20	44
Priv. Strathairn	442222-18	023444-22	40
Marshall	3332123-19	453450-21	40
Colborne	2543333-23	0325232-17	40
Corp. Brown	322222-14	5424342-24	38
Priv. Senna	0223022-11	342430-15	26
Logan	202235-16	003042-6	22
Morrison	3443032-19	r002r0-0	21
Lieut. Senna	3432023-17	000000-0	17

S. V. CORPS.

The following are the aggregate scores made during the recent Rifle Meeting:—

Lieut. Lanning	311—Gold Cross.
Sergt. Duman	288
Priv. Buchanan	230
Lieut. Glass	278
Priv. Little	278
Corpl. Roberts	274
Logan	247
Troop. Ruff	246
Priv. Colborne	229
Beauchamp	228
Ewen	220
Strickson	215
Ure	186
Corpl. Brown	160

AUTUMN RACQUET HANDICAP MATCHES.

RESULT OF FIRST DRAWING.

<i>A Class.</i>	
Cooper plays Tottie, the latter receiving 6	15 17 15
Dyce plays W. Johnston, even	15 15 15
Hearn plays Harding, the latter receiving 2	8 7 3
Caldbeck plays Paterson scratched.	15 15 15

<i>B Class.</i>	
Dodwell plays Valentine, the latter receiving 5	15 18 15
Latham plays Hall, the latter receiving 7	6 14 2
Holliday plays Joseph, the latter receiving 5	8 15 15
Myburgh plays Grant scratched.	15 4 15

SECOND DRAWING.

<i>A Class.</i>	
Wheelock plays Cooper.	
Dyce	Caldbeck.
Hearn	bye.
<i>B Class.</i>	
J. Johnston plays Myburgh.	
Valentine	Latham.
Holliday	bye.

H. H. JOSEPH,
Hon. Sec.
Racquet Court,
25th November, 1882.

Correspondence.

"HIS ME CONSOLOR—"

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I have been watching the course of the Opium discussion with some curiosity; may I venture at this stage of it to record the conclusions towards which I am being driven.

The researches of Edkins and others prove that centuries ago opium's insinuating qualities were the song of Chinese poets, and its consumption a source of revenue to China; the travels of Richt-hofen, Baber and others prove that the poppy is grown and opium prepared inland, and that cultivation and preparation increase the further the traveller goes; personal observation will have shewn yourself and your readers that along the seaboard generally and especially in the neighbourhood of the Treaty ports there is no cultivation of the poppy, and that it is as the seaboard and ports are left behind and the traveller journeys inland that the poppy is come upon, at first here and there and in small patches, and then further on in greater abundance; and statistics prove that the consumption of Indian opium in China has been spreading—the opening of five ports forty years ago enabled it to reach points it could not touch when Canton alone was traded at, and the opening of additional ports in 1850 and again in 1876 increased in turn the area of possible consumption. To these facts another remains to be added: let me call it a negative fact. It is this:—The Anti-opium Society has not yet proved that the poppy is grown inland because Indian opium enters the ports, and still less has it proved that the poppy cultivated in China is grown from either cakes of Malwa or balls of Patna.

With these facts to go upon, the conclusion which presents itself is this:—that, like everything else, China had opium before any other country—that, like everything else, its preparation has never been perfected in China—that, before treaties and trade began to open up China to foreigners, the poppy was grown everywhere and in all the provinces, but more sparsely than elsewhere along the seaboard, where perhaps sea-carriage enabled people to procure other luxuries from other parts—that the advent of Indian opium has grad-

ually, steadily and certainly been driving native opium out of the market, has been lessening its consumption, has been pushing the poppy further and further inland, or rather, proceeding from the seaboard inland, has been wresting the land from poppy cultivation and freeing an ever-increasing acreage for the growth of other crops—that Indian opium, coming under the law of 'the survival of the fittest,' will force native opium to disappear, and with it the cultivation of the poppy—that, instead of being an unmitigated curse, Indian opium is doing good work, is the fierce antidote that kills the deadly poison—and that, after having accomplished a double mission, in India by supporting the introduction of Christian rule and in China by freeing the soil from the incubus of a harmful growth, Indian opium will in its turn disappear before something nobler, will disappear before the moral regeneration of the millions of England and China; to which happy result I cordially admit the Anti-opium Society is contributing according to its light by roundly denouncing the evil that opium allowedly does work, and by keeping men's consciences alive to the fact that, although a cure, it is a cure which, like war and other necessary kill-evil blessings, 'takes its change out, rung on the counter of the world.'

Where the feeble rays of a coming light are but beginning to dispel darkness, and where guess-work has to do so much duty for reasoning, I am emboldened to offer this brief outline of a train of thought capable of considerable expansion, as a possible solution of a difficult problem.

Yours obediently,

Mr^s-P62-U4.

Law Reports.

IN H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd Nov., 1882.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

TA-MOW-HONG v. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to cite the authorities on which he relied in support of his case and read several extracts from them.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, in opening the case for the defence, said he proposed to speak briefly as his learned friend had only cited his cases at the last moment. He said he would make an application to amend the answer. He then read an extract from the petition, the allegations of which had been admitted in the answer. He proposed to add to para. I of the said answer a clause modifying the admission. He thought there could not be any hardship to the plaintiffs if he now made the defence he proposed.

Mr. LATHAM objected on the ground that had he been aware that the defence would be made he would have called evidence as to those cases and the terms on which they were deposited. If any claim for these charges had been made at any time the plaintiff might have put himself in the right on that point.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said his learned friend would have an opportunity of calling rebutting evidence.

After some further discussion His Lordship allowed an amendment of para 4 of the answer.

At this stage of the proceedings the interpreter, being duly sworn, verified three translations of extracts from the account books of the Ta Mow Hong. He identified one book as a general cash account book, referred to pages 46 and 48 of the same, compared the translations with the original and declared them to be correct. He then turned to page 27 of the godown delivery order book, produced a copy and

translation of the same, compared it with the original and declared it to be correct. (The three translations were put in.)

Cross-examined. The book I have in my hand is kept for entering what goods they have on delivery.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then continued to state his case. With reference to the goods mentioned in para 4 of the petition he thought he must rely on the set off and ask the Court to allow them to be brought into the general account. He would ask to be awarded godown rent, fire insurance charges, and what other charges he could prove. As regards the 11 cases of figured lustras and 23 bales of camlets for which delivery orders were given, but which are undelivered, he would rely on the case of the Imperial Bank of London v. St. Catherine's Dock Co., also to Benjamin 'On Sale' p. 663, as regards part delivery, G.yce and Richardson 3 Appeal Cases p. 119 &c. It was on these he would principally rely. As regards facts his case would consist principally of a denial of almost everything that has been advanced by the plaintiffs. He would prove that their principal witness had told one story to the Court and another to others. The plaintiffs say they only made two contracts for camlets but the piece goods man who dealt with the defendants does not deny having made four. The statement that delivery orders were asked for on the payment of the Tls. 5,163.7.8 is entirely without foundation as they were never asked for until months afterwards. As regards the goods coming up to muster, or not, evidence would be produced that they did. It would also be seen that after discovering the alleged defects the plaintiffs went on ordering more goods.

THOMAS BUTLER, sworn, states:—I am a member of the firm of Chapman King and Co. I have been in Shanghai nearly five years. The only men I have known as partners in the hong is the plaintiffs' chief witness and another man who is not here. Excepting in one case I always did business with Vee Tee Fong. This is the Contract Book (produced). It contains all the contracts referred to in this action. Except the third they were all made by the same man; I cannot swear to the signature affixed to it. Prior to the first of these contracts I had never entered into any with the plaintiffs. With respect to Contract. I. I showed Vee Tee Fong this muster (produced). He at once looked at them and seemed inclined to do business on them. He at length entered into the contract and the order was sent home by letter. He was to buy the goods from us; he had no concern with any one at home. On getting advice that the order had been executed we put it in the book here; some mistake was made in interpreting the order by which we lost about 3 mace a piece; the mistake was caused by omitting the duty. The order was sent home from figures and colours which Ta Mow gave us. This is a copy of the order that went home (produced and read by the witness and put in.) Before the goods arrived we entered into Contract No. 2 in the book. He thought the goods were reasonable in price and wished to have 1,500 pieces more of the same pattern and colour. We telegraphed home and the order was accepted. The accounts in my hand relate to all these contracts and I presume they are correct as they have been examined in the office. The first lot of lustras named in these accounts arrived on the 25th January, 1881.

The Court adjourned at 12.15 until 1.30 p.m. when the examination of Mr. Butler was continued.

THOMAS BUTLER.—When the lustras arrived the plaintiff saw the book musters first and took away one case on the 8th of February and subsequently took away one or two cases at a time. His first impression was "Can pass" which I take to be a good deal from a Chinaman. There

were two shades of green and he found fault with one. There was some disturbance as to who should be accountable for the mistake. The Chinese call light green young green. I ordered light green and it came; it is so described in the contract. It was discussed for a long time nearly every day and we declined to make any allowance. He was so importunate that we afterwards gave him Tls. 300. I told him I would cumshaw that amount and placed it to his account. I told him at the same time that I should consider the Tls. 300 as a settlement of all differences between us and he tacitly admitted it. I maintained that the fault was his own, his not making it clear what he wanted. He did not make more fuss until a considerable time after their arrival. He told me he had made some sales about three or four weeks after their arrival; this was borne out by his paying Tls. 3.60 for every case he took away. A little time after the goods came, the market was falling very rapidly, when he surprised me by saying the goods were very common. We at once got the musters and examined the cargo along with them and I could not see there was any claim. I never told him he could sell the cargo on my account. I never said anything to him about selling it and making him an allowance afterwards.

Our reporter was obliged by severe indisposition to leave the Court at this time, and was afterwards too ill to return.

24th Nov.

The Court re-assembled at 10 a.m. THOMAS BUTLER's examination continued.—A greater part of Ta Mow's goods were stored at the Hongkew Wharf. We were paying the charges. We claim from Ta Mow for storage exactly the same tariff as was paid by us to the Wharf. The rest of the goods were stored in our own godown. All the goods for which we gave delivery orders are now stored in our own godown. We had a few bales besides those in our godown. The two musters shewn me are the musters under which the goods came out under Ta Mow's order. They are musters of the first shipment of camlets. (Musters put in and marked K 1). We have no other musters of the camlets of the first and second shipments. I maintain that the camlets were fully up to muster. When the goods came I examined them, and I never found any of them that were not up to muster. The last answer applies to all the shipments of camlets to Ta Mow. I don't remember that I ever did promise Ta Mow that I would write home about the musters as well as the camlets. Ta Mow is wrong when he swears that he asked to see the invoices. I was never asked such a thing by a Chinaman. He probably did ask to see the marked lengths of the camlets; he would be entitled to that. I look at this piece of purple Gold Lion camlet, (Exhibit X) and I fail to identify it. It is impossible to say whether it was purchased from Chapman, King & Co. or not. Some time ago it was commonly granted that bales would be better protected if thicker wood were used protecting the bales from chafage; that is the reason that thicker is used; there is no foundation for Vee Ta-fong's insinuation. Our Portuguese clerk makes out the delivery orders. Vee Ta-fong invariably went to him for them. I have made out delivery orders myself to Ta Mow, but the practice is for the Portuguese clerk to do it. My clerk sits in the same room with me, and about a distance of a yard and a half separates our seats. We changed our offices in the beginning of this year. Mr. d'Almeida, the clerk, sat with me in that office. We have another clerk who also has a seat in my office. Mr. Phipps went home on the 25th January last. The 11 cases of figured lustras referred to in the 4th paragraph of the petition

belonged to contract "one." The 100 bales referred to in the 5th paragraph belonged to contract "three." I have checked everything in these accounts (Exhibit F 1) except the calculations of interest. I have also checked the two accounts handed. I in the first instance made them out and then they were fair copied. They shew our estimated loss on 1st Sept., 1882, being the amount the defendants owed us. It represents a loss of Tls. 3,134.24. It shews the amount we would have lost if we had taken over the goods realised on them. Our loss, if we realized on them now, would be greater. I judge this from my knowledge of the market. (Summary of accounts put in marked L 1 and the separate account put in marked M 1.) There is due to us on the 100 bales camlets under contract "three" the sum of Tls. 5,476.72, apart from interest and charges. The plaintiff has paid on account of these bales Tls. 5,725, and the total cost of them is Tls. 11,250, less brokerage. Vee Ta-fong on many occasions mentioned the fact of his making losses with other firms. He said that business was very bad, and the house was losing plenty of money. He mentioned his losses many times. He was continually in our office complaining of the bad times and his bad fortune. He never made a specific remark that we were the cause of his firm's ruin.

Cross-examined by Mr. LATHAM.—I assumed that Vee Ta-fong was a partner in the firm. I asked him, and he replied: "Have got share inside." This was a good long time ago, probably the beginning of the year, six or seven months ago perhaps. The goods for which the delivery orders were given were stored some at the Hongkew Wharf and some at our own godown. Some of the goods were at Hongkew Wharf when the delivery orders were given. I told Vee Ta-fong at the time the reason why I made out the delivery orders on my own godown, although some of the goods were stored at the Wharf, and he said "maskee." None of the orders which I gave him were countersigned by the bank, whether for camlets or lustras. I will swear that the delivery order handed to me is not initialed by Mr. Veitch. The initials on it are those of a clerk on the Wharf. Since Mr. Phipps went home I have been very busy and have at times worked very late. The reason why Chinese come to me after 5 o'clock is because I am always in, and other places are closed. My clerks generally go between 5 and 6 o'clock. When Mr. Phipps went away I took over the books. The firm's name has existed for 25 years more or less. We commenced the mark C.K.E. in a heart on the commencement of business with the Eastern Agency. Every bale of lion chop camlets that came to Chapman, King & Co. in Shanghai was sent out by it; other houses had a similar chop. The "Lion" camlet, which were sent out to China some years ago I think were all of the same nature, they were I think manufactured by the same firm in Bradford. I don't think our "Lion" chop was better than those of others. I recognise samples shewn me (I to M) as "Lion" camlets. I know they were imported by my firm. I look at the two samples of camlets and I make them as nearly as possible alike in Court. The C.C.S. (Exhibit Y) seems to be a slightly heavier cloth, and in colour I should say that there were fairly comparable with the musters as seen in (Exhibits I to M.) At the time Vee Ta-fong came to me we had a conversation about the "Lion" chop. I can't swear whether he did ask for "old Lion" camlets or not. At that time he certainly did not ask me to import "old Lion chop." Eventually we made a contract for camlets, under the lion chop. I do not admit that he ordered "Lion" camlets. We didn't specify the sample in the contract. I wrote "lion" camlets on the contracts, but I didn't think it necessary to specify the sample. Within

two days of sending order home for Ta Mow, I sent home for 1,000 pieces on firm's account. I most distinctly think it was a fair thing for me to do. I told Vee Ta-fong I had done so. I offered them to him first and he thanked me for the offer. I certainly didn't say yesterday that he did not know of this first order of mine. I am not aware that I said yesterday, that he knew nothing of the first order of mine, but that I informed him of the second one. At the time the telegram was sent he did not know, but he knew it immediately afterwards, and he had the offer of them before any house in the trade. I offered them to him at the market price. I have no doubt that I offered them to him to arrive. I did sell some to arrive. I offered them to him at profit of 1½%. I do not dispute the fact that we duplicated the order of Ta Mow, but it was done in fair and good faith to him. Ta Mow had the first offer of every bale of woollens that came to our hong, and I therefore do not consider that the act was one of bad faith; he declined our offer to sell. I most decidedly think it fair on our part looking to the fact of our business connections. My practice was to say to Ta Mow: "Ta Mow, here are so much goods, give me a market price," and he would accept or reject, and then I would put them on the market; he always had the first offer of any buyer. With regard to the Tls. 5,168.75 I have no idea how that amount is made up. There was bargain money outstanding on unfinished contracts in May of this year. I don't know if the C. C. S. mark is imported by any one else in Shanghai, but I should say not. I always shewed the contract to Vee Ta-fong when I had written it in my book. I read it to him and he read it himself. I have reason to believe he can read. He didn't see the telegrams and letters I sent home; he had no right to see them. Regarding the first contract I didn't tell him I would have to telegraph home and then write about the lengths. I certainly had every reason to believe that Vee Ta-fong was well aware that the chop he was to receive was not the old "Lion" chop until he came here to give his evidence. I may remark that had we continued the same chop we would still continue the C.C.S. mark. The marks and numbers in my book correspond with the marks and numbers of the goods we sold Mr. Albert. I do not recollect another man coming with Vee Ta-fong when the fifth contract was made. I think I have had a further application for a copy of the contract. I can't say whether I supplied a copy. It came to my knowledge that some of the goods were being taken possession of by some one other than Ta Mow. I should say that at the time when the application was made for a copy of the contract the goods were being taken possession of. I am quite sure that Vee Ta-fong did not tell me that the other man had taken over the contract; if he had done so I would have required their two signatures. I'm not an expert in cotton and woollen goods. I couldn't tell to a nicety the values in difference on lustrus. Black lustrus are cheaper than others. The difference a fortnight ago between black and other lustrus was one mace, latterly there has been a great demand for black lustrus and their value has gone up, but as a rule there is a difference of 2 mace 5 cand.

The Court adjourned at 12.10 to 1.45 p.m., when the examination of Mr. BUTLER was continued.—I don't remember Vee Ta-fong saying "no b'long my cargo," but I won't swear he didn't say it. He may have said it when angry. I don't think he ever said so with regard to the first and second shipments of lustrus. I suggested arbitration to him many times. I am prepared to swear he refused it in terms. I suggested Mr. McDonald as arbitrator, because he is one

of the few men who understand lustrus. No doubt it is a common custom to ship off to the country without opening the case. Exhibit "G. 1," is the whole of the letter that refers to these matters. Vee Ta-fong knew that Mr. Michie was the agent of the shippers of these very goods. When Vee Ta-fong and the other man came and saw me, towards the end of July, they apparently left satisfied, and I was served with a formal notice calling for delivery of the goods on the 7th August. The counterfoils in the D. order book will probably show that the orders were given to Ta Mow. The 48 bales in contract "three" mentioned were all in the Hongkew Wharf godown, the delivery of them I dare say controlled by a Bank. The goods sometimes were under our own control and sometimes under control of the Bank. It may be that after Ta Mow paid for the goods, and that after the orders were given, they had to be countersigned by the Bank, but they would be only a short time under control of the Bank. I don't know as a fact that they were under control of the Bank. My comrade or Ta Mow afterwards told me that the goods referred to belonged to another man, but I didn't know it at the time. I should say I was told this shortly afterwards. We have had parcels of Ta Mow's in our godowns, without charge to him. The 8% I charge for interest is fair, it is below last year's rate. I have the counterfoils of the delivery orders here. I produce them. Not one delivery order upon which he obtained his goods was countersigned by the Bank.

Re-examined—8% is a fair charge by the Bank. The Ta Mow Hong have always in their transactions with us been represented by Vee Ta-fong and the other man I mentioned before. I had no reason to doubt but that Vee Ta-fong was fully entitled, and authorised, to contract for the firm. Before I joined the firm I was a partner in a house in London who shipped the old lion chop. Vee Ta-fong and self discussed the chop the cargo was to bear, and Vee Ta-fong chose the "lion" chop. I believed the "lion" chop had then dropped out of use. The doubling of the order on my own account was not calculated to injure Ta Mow, for the reasons before given by me, and I don't think 1,000 pieces more on the market could have injured him in any way. At the time the Tls. 5,168 was paid to me there was no bargain actually due to the plaintiffs beyond a small balance due under contract "A." He was not at that time legally entitled to credit on the score of bargain money. I always went through the contracts carefully with Vee Ta-fong, and read them to him. He never at any early part of the contracts ever lead me to think that he wanted any other camlets but this. I think it was after they began to take delivery of the forty bales that I was applied to for a copy of the contract. I don't, as a rule, know who takes delivery. When Vee Ta-fong used the expression "No belong my cargo," I certainly think the expression was used in connection with the wrong green. The paper shown to me is a written demand by Messrs. Drummond and Latham on me for delivery of goods (put in marked N.1.)

By the Court.—With regard to D order 665, I can't say whether any of them were brought up from the wharf. With regard to 662, 663 and 664 I cannot say. Ta Mow used to bring up his bales and sort the colours in our godown.

ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS, merchant in Shanghai.—Have had experience of lustrus for the last twenty years. I have compared exhibit "R" standard muster with book muster exhibit S. Without reference to figure and colour on examination I find them the same. Looking to the texture alone I consider them the same, and as regards colour and figure, I consider the order well executed. I think an order

based on this, and producing that, as a fairly executed order. Have dealt in camlets for some years. I have compared J1 and K1, and I consider that they are a proper execution of an order based on this sample. I know nothing special about the Lion chop. Camlets now average from 59 to 60 yards. Formerly, two and three years ago, camlets measured from 56 to 58 yards but they stretch them now up to 59 and 60 yards. After the contract fairly expires, and the Chinaman fails to take charge, it is usual to charge godown hire, insurance and interest. It is usually paid although they always object. They will throw up a contract on the slightest pretext.

Cross-examined by Mr. LATHAM—I can't at the moment specify any case in which the charges have been paid. If a Chinaman agreed to pay them he would do so. After completion of first contract and allowing a reasonable time for taking delivery, we would make another contract as to these charges. If we had not made a contract we would charge it, and I think we would get it. In some cases we waive it, for if we did not we would not expect to get another order. It is quite possible to form an opinion of the common ground work of lustrus, we take the quality of the yarn and the warp, we judge quality chiefly by touch, both by touch and sight. The two black lustrus shown to me are comparable, the one in the book shown me is not worse than the other sample; my opinion is based solely on the quality. I have not been told that these were ordered on different samples and different colours. I did not know that defendants sold Lion camlets two or three years ago. I knew it lately, about six months ago. My firm import camlets. If a Chinaman came to me and ordered 1,000 pieces of camlets, I would, if I thought fit, order for myself immediately after. I would not consider I was doing the Chinaman an injustice, and I would order unless I stipulated with him that I would not do so. I look at the two samples of camlets before me. I can only perceive a difference in colour, and one is slightly thicker than the other. The two samples "I" and "Y" count the same, but the "I" is the thicker of the two. The substance, the warmth of the material has a considerable deal to do with camlets.

Re-examined—Exhibit "U" is slightly inferior to "Y" but you cannot compare fairly unless you have two of the same colour.

WILLIAM HENRY DALGLIESH, merchant, Shanghai.—Have had 17 years experience in figured lustrus. I have seen the lustrus produced to me before, and I have formed an opinion on quality only, and I think they are alike. I do not see anything between the two that would entitle a Chinese buyer to claim compensation. The custom in Shanghai is to charge for rent, insurance, and interest, when the goods have not been taken up in due time. I know of cases when it was paid.

Cross-examined—I never heard of the defendants' "Lion" chop, my firm's chop is a "Lion" chop. There are several "Lion" chops. I looked at several of the colours of lustrus. I looked at the black specially, because it is the easiest colour to count on. My experience was that the Chinese would pay the charges without any formal agreement being made.

E. D'ALMEIDA, clerk in employ of defendants since September 1881.—Have been in merchants' offices in Shanghai 13 years. I checked everything in these accounts (Exhibit "F.1.") I sit in the same office with Mr. Butler. I sit about a step off. I know Vee Ta-fong by the name of "Chop dollar." I have seen him every day in Mr. Butler's office. I could hear everything he says. I am always in the office. Recollect a payment of Tls. 5,160 to Mr. Butler by Vee Ta-fong. I recollect the conversation that passed when he made

the payment. I recollect Mr. Butler telling him to take delivery of the goods. I heard Mr. Butler tell him this more than once. He promised Mr. Butler to send some money on account of margin. He sent a Native Bank order about two or three weeks after making the promise. He brought the money. I didn't hear him ask for any delivery orders. If he had asked for delivery orders I would have known it. Whenever he wanted a delivery order he always came to me. He never applied to me for one. I never heard him ask for a delivery order against this Tls. 5,160 until lately, when he was failing.

Cross examined by Mr. LATHAM—Joined defendant's firm in September 1881. Mr. Butler told Vee Ta-fong that he had to pay the money on the old woollen contracts. I am always in the office, sometimes till 8 o'clock. I remember Vee Ta-fong the time I first came into the office asking for time to pay the money. Mr. Butler often asked him to clear away the goods.

ARTHUR ILBERT—Am a broker, my principal business is selling piece goods, (cotton and woollen.) Have had 21 years experience in selling lustrs. I have not quite that length of experience of camlets. I have seen this standard muster of lustrs and also this other sample, and I have compared them carefully together with a glass, and I fail to see any appreciable difference in quality, and but a slight difference in appearance, owing principally to the designs. I consider that it is a fair order based on that sample. I publish a printed circular of the market weekly. The market has steadily fallen until within the last month or two. The price of these lustrs in January would be about Tls. 3.50, and the lowest point they have fallen to since has been about Tls. 3. They are now a little over Tls. 3. In my experience I have had Chinese who objected to my lustrs. When the market falls they generally object to them. The two musters of camlets ("J. 1" and "K. 1") I have compared together, and I see no great difference between them. They count the same. Camlets differ very much—they may be fine at the ends and thick in the middle, and so on. I look at (exhibit "T.") it appears to be the same class of goods; they cost I suppose nearly the same; as to the orange and yellow, I consider that the order is fairly carried out. I don't consider that an allowance should be made on account of difference

in colour, they are of about the same value. I often sold the defendants' chop called the old "Lion chop." I believe it used to measure 56 to 58 yards. Within the last 2 or 3 years there has been a difference in the lengths of camlets, a good many now come out sixty or over. They began to change barely two years since. My first long goods commenced to arrive about December 1880 and January 1881. Since the beginning of 1881 the market has steadily fallen with a few slight fluctuations. The market has fallen Tls. 2.50 per piece since then. The Chinese if the market is low, will find fault with the goods' quality, or colour, or something. Have never heard of their testing goods by weight in Shanghai. It is usual and customary on contract goods, upon failure of their being taken up in proper time, to charge fire insurance, rent of goods, and interest. I have frequently known where those charges have been paid—I always charge.

Cross-examined—I believe they go by the weight at home. If the lengths were the same 2½ catties in weight would show a considerable difference. The substantial character of the goods is an important element in their value. I should say the samples shown to me are the defendant's "Lion" camlets.

The Court adjourned at 5 p.m.

25th Nov.

The Court re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Mr. ILBERT examined, continued.—I have carefully looked at and examined these three samples and find that there is a very slight difference between them. These samples represent exhibit "Y," the standard muster and the sample muster. There is a slight difference in the two scarlet samples. Most people send good and bad in every package. I have mostly always found it so. Such a difference as now exists between the two scarlets shown me might very easily occur. As to this sample blue gentian, exhibit "U," it would be a toss up which would fetch the best price. It is not much inferior to the standard muster "Y." It has the same count, but exhibit "Y" has a better pull. It counts fully as fine as this red sample. As far as it is possible to judge from the small samples shown one I should say that the order has been fairly executed. The other samples shown me "J. 1" and "K. 1" are rather better than the standard muster. The count is better. Looking at the samples all round I should think there

was no ground for claim. The only proper way to tell is to look at the bulk. Looking at these six or seven samples I should be surprised if a claim was made on account of this cargo. I should say no claim should be made. I recognise this sample as one of the defendants' old Lion camlets. I should say it is a different make and different cloth from exhibit "Y," and according to the requirements of the market it is what is wanted now. Lately, within the last two or three years, the run has been on fine camlets; before it was not so. It is very doubtful whether the finer sort would have sold better in the beginning of 1881. The samples of the imported goods referred to are different from the mauve sample. Just at the moment I would put all those goods as of an inferior class to this mauve, (the old Lion sample). A shipment of these goods based on the defendants' old "Lion" muster would not, I think, be a fair execution of an order, but I am not prepared to say for certain without looking at the bulk. I judge this only on samples. I would also consider the plaintiffs would be entitled to an allowance on it. I have sold many inferior "Lion" camlets to this. This is a very good sample of "Lion" camlets. "Lion" camlets vary. I often send home orders for Chinamen. It is a frequent thing for merchants, a day or two after sending home an order for a Chinaman, to send home an order for the same material on their own account. I don't think I would do it myself.

Re-examined.—I certainly should not consider a merchant would be precluded by honour from so sending home for goods, if he had received an order from a Chinaman for 1,000 pieces, and the goods being of a new chop. There are several firms selling "Lion" camlets. Carter & Co. sell a better Lion chop than that. Drysdale, Ringer & Co. used to do so; they were also different from that. There is no standard rule as to quality of "Lion" camlets.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the defendants, dealing entirely with the law on the subject. His argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned at 12.15, till Monday.

27th Nov.

In the case of *Ta Mow Hong versus Chapman, King & Co.*, before Acting Chief Justice Hannen to-day, the Counsel summed up for their respective clients and judgment was reserved.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 29th November, 1882.

ONLY a trifling business has been done in goods during the week, the money market here having been rather stringent, advices from all the ports discouraging, and dealers having apparently made up their minds to do as little as possible during the remainder of the season. It is understood that the last steamer of this year will leave for Tientsin on 2nd proximo.

There is no change to note in the prices of **GREY SHIRTINGS** and **T-CLOTHS**. **DRILLS** and **SHEETINGS** have been dull until yesterday where some 5,000 pieces of the latter, American manufacture, were placed.

In **FANCY GOODS** little has been passing.

WOOLLENS.—This market has again been considerably depressed. At auction Camlets, Spanish Stripes, and Lastings have all been lower during the week; but yesterday C.P.H. camlets brought better prices. This, however, is not regarded by the trade as any indication of an improvement being at hand. Lastings are lower by about three mace per piece.

In **METALS** and other articles great dullness has prevailed.

Sales of Imports from the 22nd to the 28th November, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—500 pieces Green Phoenix at £0.95. 8-4lbs.—6,200 pieces—Eye 1,250 at Tls. 1.70, 3-Cash 250 at Tls. 1.73, Red Stag's head 100 at Tls. 1.61, 2-Feathers 350 at Tls. 1.77, Squirrel 800 at Tls. 1.69, Blue Fish 1,750 at Tls. 1.45, Green 3-Men 200 at Tls. 1.39, Green Globe 1,500 at Tls. 1.63; and by auction 10,350 pieces. Auction sales of heavy weights—2,060 pieces.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs. 4,000 pieces.—Silver Buffalo 1,000 at Tls. 1.11½, Green Beggar 1,500 at Tls. 1.26, Blue Lion 500 at Tls. 1.06½, 4 Birds 1,000 at Tls. 1.49; and by auction 3,180 pieces. 8-lbs.—5,700 pieces Silver steamer at Tls. 1.46; and by auction 320 pieces. DP 2-Man chop 100 pieces at Tls. 1.35.

Drills.—300 pieces Dragon R at Tls. 1.45; and by auction 2,190 pieces. **Jeans**.—1,000 pieces Sibs. Dragon at Tls. 1.44; and by auction 500 pieces. **Sheetings**.—440 pieces Stag's head 160 at Tls. 1.75, Stag 280 at Tls. 1.75.

White Shirtings.—1,800 pieces 6-4-reed—Blue Cock 500 at Tls. 1.87½, Magpie 1,300 at Tls. 1.49; and by auction 2,000 pieces.

American Goods.—**DRILLS** 825 pieces PMCD Dragon at Tls. 2.75. **SHEETINGS** 4,800 pieces. Horse 400 at Tls. 2.72½, Indian Head 4,000 at Tls. 2.90, and 400 at Tls. 2.86.

Fancy Goods.—**TURKEY REDS**—100 pieces Fisherman chop 2½ lbs. Tls. 1.39, 8 lbs. Teapot chop 100 at Tls. 1.38½; and by auction 690 pieces. **FIGURED ORLEANS** 120 pieces Woman at Tls. 4.74. **GENTIAN SHIRTINGS**—100 pieces Gold Dragon at Tls. 2.17½. **ITALIANS**—480 pieces 2 Men chop black at Tls. 3.00, 80 pieces Woman at Tls. 2.10. **VELVETS**—450 pieces Woman 22 in it 12½ condareens for yard. **YARN**—74 bales 2 Cash 28/32 at Tls. 74.50, 23 bales Collier's Lion at Tls. 79. **RUSSIAN CLOTH** 100 pieces, House, at Tls. 1.75.

Woollens.—The private sales have been 200 pieces of UU Camlets 140 at Tls. 1.937½ and 60 at Tls. 2.25 assorted; and 120 pieces Figured Orleans, Woman and Eagle Chop, at Tls. 15. The sales by auction have been Camlets 1,510 pieces; Spanish stripes 108 pieces; Lastings 200 pieces; Long Ells 530 pieces.

Metals.—Mr. BIELEFELD says in his report, that the dullness mentioned in his previous circulars has increased during last week in all branches of this market. LEAD—holders are anxious to sell and consumers are indifferent, so that only trifling sales have been made. NAIL IRON—business quiet sales 4,000 bundles Dawes at £2.17½ per picul. No other kinds of iron have been dealt in, and in STEEL and TINPLATES—no transactions have been reported. JAPAN COPPER—sales 80 slabs at £17.35 and 50 at £17 per picul.

Miscellaneous.—In MATCHES, SOAP, WINDOW GLASS, and NEEDLES, no business. DYES little doing.

Kerosene Oil.—The "Marie Louise" has arrived with 33,000 cases "Stella" Brand. The market has been quiet and unsettled e small auction sales have been made at rates varying from £1.38 to £1.40, which have been sufficient to create an impression that the market generally is declining. In forward sailing nothing has been done. The New York market remains firm. Stock, including cargo per "Marie Louise," about 355,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing prices are Malwa, New, at £380 a 390, Old, at £400 a 430; Patna, New, at £408; Benares, New, at £388.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The Chinese having given way in prices there has been more doing in silk; the total purchases for export amounting to 2,000 bales, while native speculators have taken about 500 bales.

Purchases include—Black Lion No. 3½ at £372½ and 375, Large Elephant, Moe-fong at £370 and Kin-fong at £355, Dragon Chop, Sie-fong at £340, B-antifil Woman, Kin-lun at £370 and Choe-lun at £352½, C.T., Buffalo Chop, Kuh-sun at £375, Red Pagoda, Yuen-fong at £375, Incense Nos. 4 and 4½ at £360 and 345, Jardine Eagle at £360, Donkey Chop, Sie-tzy at £360, Yar Kee No. 4 at £360, Dancing Bear, Nien-tze at £365, Red Peacock, Chun-ling at £362½, Blue and Yellow Elephant at £360 and 347½, Gold Plum Tree, Ching-mai at £357½, Gold Elephant, Ching-tseang at £342½, Yellow and Red, Pony Flower at £355 and 345, Phaeton Chop, Tien-ku at 355, Pao-ku at £345 and Lon-ku at £335, Ken Kee, King-hock at 355 and King-ling at 345, Bird, Von-ling at £355 and Chan-ling at £340, Deer Chop, Wun-lo at £352½, Saz Ling at £350, Eurt Gha-ling at £340 and 342½, Gold Gha-ling at £332½ and 335, See Bee, Quong-fong at £330, Fee See Stock, Choe-gno at £332½, Yao Kun La, Sie-ling at £332½, Moon and Rabbit, Yeu-too at £330, Market Tsat-ee at £317½ and 330, White Kahing at £335 to 345, Green Kahing at £315 to 325, Hangchow Teatlee at £317½ to 322½, 9-12 Moss at £260 to 310, Skeins at £260 and 270, Chinking at £320 and 325, Mienchow at £300, See Fo at £292½.

Tea.—The following are the settlements of Black and Green Tea since the departure of the English mail:—

BLACK:—

842 half-chests	Ningchow	at £11½ to 18	per picul.
1,064 "	Hohow	" 10½ to 13½	"
805 "	Eechang	" 19 to 22	"
1,321 "	Oopack	" 14½ to 16	"
1,541 "	Oanfa	" 11 to 14½	"
2,070 "	Oonam	" 14 to 15½	"

7,643 half-chests.

STOCK—60,440 ½-chests.

GREEN:—

Moyune, fine to finest	3,083½ half-chests at £21 to 24	per picul.	Fychow, finest	233 ½-chests at £21 to ...	per picul.
" medium to fine	3,883 "	" 18 " 20½ "	" medium to fine	1,149 "	" 16½ " 18 "
" fine lines	1,235 "	" 35½ " 47 "	Pingsuey, fine to finest	1,511 "	" 21 " 24 "
Teenkai, fine to finest	2,288 "	" 21½ " 26½ "	" com. to medium	3,024 "	" 10 " 19½ "
" medium to fine	1,052 "	" 18 " 20½ "			
" fine lines	196 "	" 35 " ... "			
Total			17,654 ½-chests.		

The stock consist of 71,681½ half-chests Country Tea, 21,001½ half-chests Pingsuey, and 687½ half-chests Local Packed.

Exchange.—A moderate business has been done from day to day in sterling and as the demand for remittances either in Bank drafts or transfers has been very small and money in demand among the natives our rates have slightly advanced during the week; notwithstanding a decline in the price of silver in London. Just at the close there is some weakness apparent in the price of private bills. Quotations are Transfer 5s. 0½d. Credits 4 months 5s. 1½d. documents 5s. 2d. On France 4 months sight documentary bills f. 6.52 at f. 6.53. 6 months f. 6.56 at 6.57. Rupees 306. P.S.—A further decline of ¼ per tael has taken place to-day.

Shares.—Business has been done in a good many stocks during the week. Prices of Hongkong Bank shares have risen, and other stocks have been fairly maintained.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Ok. Blue	Gentian.	Lt. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple.	White.	Mauve.	Black.	Magenta.	Sales piece.
E-wo	22nd Nv.	HDB	9 12	9 37	9 12	9 39	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	100
"	"	" No. 2	8 30	7 85	8 28	8 43	...	9 45	...	...	7 86	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	23rd	SSG	8 65	9 10	9 40	9 12½	8 77½	10 27½	...	7 30	9 05	7 57½	...	580
"	"	GGM	8 87½	9 30	9 55	9 50	8 92½	10 70	...	7 40	9 40	7 75	...	600
King-ming	28th	CPH	9 65	9 87	9 93	9 59	9 04	10 57	8 34	9 56dkg	9 49	8 21	10 24	130
Spanish Stripes.														
E-wo	22nd Nv.	HDB	0 48	0 459	0 481	0 482	0 54	...	...	...	...	0 508	...	96
Sing-wo	27th	UU	0 532 As.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Long Ells.														
E-wo	22nd Nv.	HDB	5 00	...	5 39 new	4 97 Br.	...	...	5 19	...	...	...	...	170
Yuen-fong	23rd	GGL	5 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sing-wo	27th	UU	4 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
King-ming	28th	CPH	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lastings.														
King-ming	28th	CPH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 70	...	100
"	"	Eleph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 07	...	100

House Name: 22nd November—

E-wo:—T-CLOTHS, 7 12lbs. Blue 3-Teapot, XXX, 120 pcs at £1.53, X, 120 pcs at £1.4125. 7lbs. Blue 1-Teapot, 350 pcs at £1.2425. Green, 280 pcs at £1.145, Red, 560 pcs at £1.16, Black, 350 pcs at £1.0825. 8lbs. Red, 140 pcs at £1.38, Black, 180 pcs at £1.225, 7lbs. Blue Teapot, 350 pcs at £1.3025. GREY SHIRTINGS, 8 4lbs. Blue Teapot, 600 pcs at £1.70, Green, 250 pcs at £1.605, Red, 1,200 pcs at £1.58, Black, 300 pcs at £1.3925, Red Peacock, 600 pcs at £1.22, 9 12lbs. Red, 500 pcs at £1.98, 10lbs. Blue, 500 pcs at £2.11, Green, 250 pcs at £2.065, 12lbs. Blue, 160 pcs at £2.3225. JEANS, 8lbs. Blue Teapot, 500 pcs at £1.545. TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Mandarin, 70 pcs at £0.92, 2lbs. 2oz., 70 pcs at £0.9825, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at £1.0575, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at £1.1425 Gold Lion, 2lbs. 70 pcs at £0.8725, 140 pcs at £0.845, 2lbs. 2oz., 70 pcs at £0.95, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at £1.11, 3lbs., 70 pcs at £1.3225.

23rd November—

Yuen-fong:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8 4lbs. Blue Lighthouse, 1,250 pcs at £1.24, House, 1,000 pcs at £1.22, 2-Men, 1,500 pcs at £1.1625, assorted Britannia, 450 pcs at £1.485, 5-Men, 2,000 pcs at £1.525, Fish and Dragon, 450 pcs at £1.4125, 9 12lbs. Red Britannia, 250 pcs at £1.98. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 6 4r. Blue Lighthouse, 1,000 pcs at £1.52, 72-r., 1,000 pcs at £1.955. ENGLISH DRILLS, 14lbs. best Soldier, 795 pcs at £2.2925, Fish and Dragon, 795 pcs at £2.2825, 15lbs. Deer, 600 pcs at £1.9325. T-CLOTHS, 7½lbs. assorted Britannia, 300 pcs at £1.195, 7lbs. Blue, 750 pcs at £1.0225.

24th November—

Kung-maw:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 9 12lbs. 1-Mandarin, 400 pcs at £2.0275. MEDIUM CLOTHS, Dark Blue, Hat and Buddhist, 30 pcs at £0.68, Blue Cock, 30 pcs at £0.79. RUSSIAN CLOTHS, Dark Blue House, 10 pcs at £15.90, Scarlet, 19 pcs at £16.10, Black, 10 pcs at £17.50.

27th November—

Sing-wo:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8 4lbs. Horse and Jock 500 pcs at £1.4725.

28th November—

King-ming:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8 4lbs. Blue Lion, 250 pcs at £1.39.

Chinese Market.—A smaller business than usual has been done in SUGAR for the week; prices are unaltered—sales 3,200 piculs white and 2,600 piculs brown. SANDALWOOD is slightly easier, the sales have been 500 piculs. COTTON is lower by one to two mace per picul. HIDES—Sales 500 piculs. FLINTS—Sales 100 piculs. MALACCA TIN is from four to five mace per picul lower—sales 400 piculs Fung-ling; 300 piculs Fock-chock; 300 piculs Low-kung.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "TRIUMPH," cleared 17th November, for NEW YORK.—Strawbraid 482.15 piculs. Wool—Camels 754.66 piculs, Sheep 253.63 piculs. Rugs—Dog skin 346, Goat skin 11,689. Sheep skin 6,300. Skins—Sheep 300. Bags—Straw 11,254.
Per Str. "HIROSHIMA MARU," cleared 21st November, for NEW YORK.—Musk 0.11½ piculs.
Per Str. "LOMBARDY," cleared 22nd November, for LONDON.—Cow hides 266 65 piculs. Strawbraid 283.41 piculs. Rugs—Goat skin 272, Sheep skin 4,080. For LYONS.—Cow hides 186 piculs. For LEGHORN 18 piculs.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1882,
COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 270 TO 275, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	5,250	150	22,820	1,101	450	9,860	750	37,400	500	430	...	...	...	...	...	6,900
T-Cloths	340	220	2,630	50	790	1,430	1,750	11,330	...	1,750	...	...	...	250	...	1,860
White Shirtings	600	50	1,450	355	150	4,050	150	19,293	...	...	100	100	100	973	...	1,040
Drills, English and Dutch ..	750	195	375	30	60	1,215	615	2,760	1,200	165	...	...	...	300	...	120
Do., American	...	30	735	30	...	120	75	11,115	450	...	75	...	...	...	...	210
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	1,100	30	...	50	20	260	...	4,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do., American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sheetings, English	...	...	115	60	...	970	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	...	...	60	...	...	...	560	15,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	30	25	...	180	...	398	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. Stings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Dyed	50	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	...	...	60	...	...	140	220	2,060	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	200
Printed Twills	50	...	240	5	...	240	100	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Turkey Red Shirtings	286	...	220	...	...	360	986	5,044	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	150
Velvets	30	...	...	106	24	300	30	180	...	180	...	60	...	120	...	84
Velveteens	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,230	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	120	171	192	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	24	18	120	24	42	102	12	366	...	138	...	...	18	...	...	54
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	12	...	36	12	...	240	36	36	...	20	...	...	10	...	...	30
Camlets	50	30	150	100	240	1,670	50	210	10	560	60	...	...	20	...	70
Long Ells	...	40	140	20	160	660	80	240	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lastings	40	20	40	...	80	1,790	30	400	200	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton	40	...	220	...	...	242	370	1,626	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Figured	179	...	960	...	...	520	60	540	50	120	...	...	...	...	...	200
Do., Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
GREY SHIRTINGS	85,611	4,583,753	31,860	4,872,132	1,617,600
T-CLOTHS	22,460	1,597,298	29,710	1,618,988	727,400
WHITE SHIRTINGS	28,431	1,217,331	10,849	1,232,047	547,300
DRILLS—English and Dutch ..	7,800	352,657	2,494	376,160	376,900
Do., American	12,840	339,955	4,065	517,650	223,400
JEANS—English and Dutch ..	6,260	133,109	400	93,753	35,400
Do., American	1,080	27,160	3,000	30,805	8,200
SHEETINGS—English	1,535	190,796	19	258,560	150,900
Do., American and Continents	16,950	511,890	5,200	505,860	135,200
DYED SHIRTINGS	733	28,334	48	76,696	51,300
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White	99	3,363	...	2,116	800
Do., Dyed	460	40,309	550	51,201	27,100
DAMASKS—Dyed	80	6,984	406	6,458	4,800
CHINTZES	2,740	88,386	1,861	140,443	93,900
PRINTED TWILLS	2,735	144,356	1,797	129,507	39,900
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	7,324	326,799	2,480	360,094	124,700
VELVETS	1,114	36,513	300	34,945	21,100
VELVETEENS	108	12,318	...	15,247	6,200
HANDKERCHIEFS	5,430	202,823	2,000	152,711	151,300
MUSLINS	600	163,991	...	92,857	24,800
DIMITIES	100	3,353	...	1,092	1,600
COTTON YARN	693	21,022	63	16,119	3,600
SPANISH STRIPES	918	38,546	522	50,663	25,500
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	432	28,660	224	41,634	31,300
CAMLETS	3,220	93,967	1,250	96,222	44,300
LONG ELLS	1,560	78,288	2,300	83,320	42,400
LASTINGS	2,680	71,417	300	70,104	36,200
Do., Crape	158	3,658	...	2,378	3,000
Do., Cotton	2,598	73,317	...	85,326	58,700
LUSTRES—Plain	...	5,685	...	2,799	600
Do., Figured	2,620	98,474	2,037	68,979	58,900
Do., Crape	...	2,770	...	2,849	800

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Brindisi, Sindh, Fronia, Glenavon, Laertes, Yangtze, Glenfulas, Antenor, Star of India, Marie Louise, Import Cargoes declared ex Nestor, Gordon Castle, Hiroshima Maru, and additional Glenogle, Glencoe, and Glenartney.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods.				Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods.			
G. E. GRAY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. nom. per piece		0.94	@ 1.16	CRAPÉ LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.		7.25	@ 9.70
7-lbs. " " "		1.08	" 1.34	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom.		2.60	" 5.10
8½ to 8½-lbs. " " "		1.10	" 1.78	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.		2.70	" 3.25
Dewhurst XX		1.75	" 1.80	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.		2.35	" 2.75
9 to 9½-lbs. nom.		1.80	" 1.95			2.20	" 3.15
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality		1.86	" 2.10	Metals and Sundries.			
best quality " " "		2.10	" 2.60	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best per picul	16.00	" 16.50	
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				" Ore " "	14.80	" 15.50	
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed " " "		1.30	" 1.53	QUICKSILVER—American nom.	46.00	" 46.50	
60 reed " " "		1.40	" 1.60	TIN PLATES—14 x 10 " per box	4.00	" 4.20	
64 reed " " "		1.50	" 1.78	STEEL PLATES—14 x 10 " per tub	3.00	" 3.30	
64 reed best " " "		1.76	" 1.95	Bamboo " per picul	25.60	" 26.00	
66 to 72 reed " " "		1.95	" 2.15	TIN, Fong Hing nom.	25.20	" 25.50	
best " " "		2.25	" 2.60	Fok Chok " "	24.80	" 25.00	
AMERICAN DRILLS—				CHOWKUNG, & Co. " "	2.30	" 2.40	
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs. " " "		2.57½	" 2.75	HOOP IRON " "	16.50	" 20.00	
AMERICAN JEANS—				PIO IRON per ton			
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.		1.90	" 2.35	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 nom. per picul	4.25	" 4.45	
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS—				" " 12 a 16 " "	4.50	" 5.25	
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best		2.50	" 2.90	" " 17 a 25 " "			
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs. " "		2.60	" 2.90	IRON—Nail Rod—			
ENGLISH DRILLS—				Dawes' Best nom. per picul	2.00	" 2.12½	
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. per piece		1.45	" 1.75	H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	1.80	" 2.00	
best " " "		2.00	" 2.67½	Schier	1.82½	" 1.87½	
ENGLISH JEANS—				Belgian	1.77½	" 1.82½	
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.		1.40	" 1.82	Dawes' Bar nom.	2.05	" 2.12½	
ENGLISH SHIRTINGS—				Round nom.	2.05	" 2.10	
40 yds. 40 in. 14 a 15-lbs. per piece		1.74	" 2.10	LEAD, common brands nom. per picul	4.15	" 4.22½	
DUTCH DRILLS—				LB " "			
30 in. 40 yds. " "		2.25	" 2.45	SUGAR—			
DUTCH JEANS—				White, Swatow, No. 1 per picul	5.40	" 5.90	
30 in. 40 yds. per piece		1.70	" 1.87	" " 2 " "	4.80	" 5.90	
T. CLOTHS—				" " 3 " "	3.90	" 4.50	
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, nom. per piece		0.89	" 0.94	White, Canton, No. 1	5.30	" 5.80	
7-lbs. nom.		0.90	" 0.96	" " 2 " "	4.70	" 5.10	
7-lbs. Mexican " "		1.01	" 1.60	" " 3 " "	3.90	" 4.50	
8 a 8½-lbs. 36 in. " "		1.24	" 1.60	Brown, Swatow, Best.	3.40	" 3.70	
XX and best " "		1.60	" 1.90	" Common	3.10	" 3.30	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. per doz.				" Canton	3.30	" 3.50	
" 32 in.		0.54	" 0.57½	" Common	2.90	" 3.10	
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS per piece				PEPPER—Black			
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.		2.07½	" 2.24	White	9.60	" 10.40	
Dyed, Assorted " "		2.05	" 2.25	RATTANS—Common	13.50	" 14.50	
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in.		2.35	" 2.60	Good to fine	3.00	" 3.60	
CRINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. per piece		3.60	" 4.40	Best	4.00	" 5.00	
Blue		1.13	" 1.23	SAFAN WOOD—			
Brown nom.		1.20	" 1.35	3 pieces to the picul per picul	1.80	" 2.60	
CASHMERE TWILLS, 25 yds. 28 in.		1.40	" 1.80	6 & 7 " " & inf.	2.30	" 2.60	
TURKEY REES, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs.		0.85	" 1.75	SANDALWOOD, South Sea	3.40	" 3.70	
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. nom. per yard		0.12½	" 0.18	Timor	5.50	" 8.50	
VELVETENS, Black, 18 in.		0.10	" 0.13½	Malabar	13.00	" 19.00	
" 26 in.		0.14	" 0.18½	WINDOW GLASS—			
VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece		0.50	" 0.60	Large per box	2.70	" 2.50	
MUSLINS, Figured, ... nom.		0.65	" 0.75	Small	1.41	" 1.42½	
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.		1.00	" 1.20	KROSENE—Devoc's per case	0.45	" 0.50	
41 in.		1.20	" 1.50	FLINT STONES per picul	10.00	" 10.60	
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 a 32 per bale		74.00	" 79.00	COTTON—Shanghai, best.	9.70	" 10.20	
Nos. 16 a 24		62.00	" 66.00	Compoek	2.70	" 3.10	
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted. per yard		0.44	" 0.54	RICE—Shanghai p. 150 cat.	2.30	" 2.60	
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS		0.70	" 1.05	Chinkiang	14.50	" 15.00	
BROAD CLOTH per yard		1.25	" 1.60	HIDES—Cow per picul			
CAMLETS—							
English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece		7.25	" 9.58				
LONG ELLS—							
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece		4.40	" 5.12				
Assorted		5.30	" 5.62½				

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 18TH NOVEMBER, 1882.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.					
IMPORTED	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.				
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	93	93.00	746	895.20	493	591.60	24	24.00				
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
Receiving Vessels or landed	8	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"				
Landed direct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				
Total.....	96	96.00	746	895.20	493	591.60	24	24.00				
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	21½	21.50	108	129.60	75	90.00	5	5.00				
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kink'ang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nenchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa.....	125 125.00	93 93.00	18 18.00	3½ 36.50	22 22.00	128 128.00	1 1.00	192 192.00	"	"	"	65½ 615.50
Patna.....	12 14.40	"	"	3 3.60	"	17 20.40	1 1.20	15 18.00	1 1.20	"	"	55 66.00
Benares.....	16 19.20	"	"	"	5 6.00	"	1 1.20	14 16.80	"	"	"	86 43.20
Persian.....	5 5.00	1 1.00	2 2.00	1 1.00	"	9 9.00	"	10 10.00	"	"	"	28 28.00
Turkey.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total..	158 163.00	94 94.00	20 20.00	40½ 41.10	27 28.00	154 157.40	3 3.40	231 236.80	1 1.20	"	6 7.20	734½ 752.70

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

29TH NOVEMBER, 1882.

The M.M. Co.'s mail steamer *Sindh* takes about 2,300 bales of SILK and 70 tons of TEA.

VESSLS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London and Hamburg via Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Atalanta*; for London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Laertes*. For New York, &c., with mail, M.B. Co.'s str. *Genkai Maru*; for New York via Amoy—s.s. *Durham*; for New York—barque *Zebina Goudey*.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0½d.; Sight, 5s. 0½d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, nominal; Credits, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Bills with Documents, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.50/1, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.54/5. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 306½. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 306½. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 27½. Mexican Dollars, 72.825. Gold Bars, 98 touch, £190. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A large business has been done in this stock at from 150% to 162% premium and exchange 73 for cash, and from 155% to 165% premium for 31st December. The market closes quiet with an inclination to sell at 162% premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.—Shares are wanted at 10% dis.

Poolung Dock Co.—A rumour that the Dock is likely to be sold has caused a strong demand for this stock. Shares were sold yesterday at 105 and 106. Buyers now offer £120.

Compagnie du Gaz.—Shares changed hands at £145.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—Business has been done in Hongkong at \$1,550; we follow that quotation.

North-China Insurance Co.—A share has changed hands at £1,225.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—Shares have been sold at £355 and there are buyers at the same rate.

Chinese Insurance Co.—Shares are wanted at \$230.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—Shares have been sold at \$1,035 ex. 72½, and \$1,035 ex. 73.

China Fire Insurance Co.—There is no change in this stock.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—This stock has been in strong demand, shares have changed hands at £240 and £250. A sale is reported at £260.

Poolung Wharf and Godown Co.—Business has been done at £106 and £110.

Shanghai Water Works' Co.—Shares have changed hands at £33.

Shanghai Electric Co.—Shares have been placed at £70.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—One or two lots of Bonds have changed hands at £530.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,350,000	\$61,800.03	30 June 82	* £1½	18 Aug. 82	162% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	...	...	...	£21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of £2.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	...	£27,117.66	31 Mar. 82	2 %	28 Oct. 82	98
China Shipowners' Association	1,350	£100	£100	...	£6,726.86	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	67½
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	50,000	£10	£5½	...	...	...	First year.	...	5% dis.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	...	...	...	First year.	...	£950
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£5,500.00	£128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2 %	13 Jan. 82	245
Poolung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	...	£299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	13 Jan. 82	120
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£29,000.00	£21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	19 July 82	145
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£12,226.42	£70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	£666.67	\$500	\$500,000.00	£100,392.01	30 Apl. 82	22 %	31 July 82	1,550
North-China Ins. Co.	1,000	£2,000	£600	£312,600.00	£257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	£75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$423,744.50	\$500,127.36	30 June 82	\$30	27 Oct. 82	1,670 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£502,157.57	£18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6 %	13 July 82	855
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 3 %	8 July 82	230
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	...	\$506,127.77	30 Jun. 82	First year.	...	110
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$823,842.00	\$263,403.7	231 Dec. 81	11 \$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	1,085
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$493,632.24	\$144,888.9	131 Dec. 81	+ 18 %	1 Mar. 82	342½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£21,112	£2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	3 Aug. 82	£260
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	240	£250	£250	...	£1,156.57	31 Oct. 82	* 4 %	13 Nov. 82	£250
Poolung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	...	...	...	First year.	...	£110
<i>Mining.</i>									
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	...	...	...	First year.	...	\$450 nominal.
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$50	...	...	...	First year.	...	\$82
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	...	...	...	First year.	...	£200
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	...	...	...	First year.	...	£110
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	...	...	...	First year.	...	£33
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£100	£100	...	...	...	First year.	...	£102
Shanghai Ice Association	202	£160	£160	...	...	...	First year.	...	£150
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	...	...	...	First year.	...	£70

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1876	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures.	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ "
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½ "
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	£512½ "
Do. do. 1881	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8 %	December and June.	£530

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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14mr-83 9

15th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the North-China Daily News and North-China Herald Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the North-China Herald Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOOD.

a tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR
SEPTEMBER.

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Nature's Gentlemen.
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Children and Lovers.
The Student's Resolve.
The Two Glasses.
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THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
tf 9 Dhurruntollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 154.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT.

Dodd Island Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Light on Dodd Island was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 18th instant. The illuminating apparatus is First Order Dioptric Occulting; the Light showing alternately for twenty-six seconds, and suddenly disappearing for four seconds. It shows white from S. 51° W. round by west to N. 62° E.; red from N. 62° E. to N. 74° E.; white from N. 74° E. round by east to S. 31° W., and red from S. 31° W. to S. 51° W. The red sectors are intended to warn vessels when they approach the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The Light is elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of brick with stone dressings, 50 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 79 feet.

The tower and dwellings are painted white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude..... 24° 26' 16" N.
Longitude... 118° 29' 4" E.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20th Oct., 1882. 27oc 806

STATESMAN. FRIEND OF INDIA.
INDIAN AGRICULTURIST.
Offices: 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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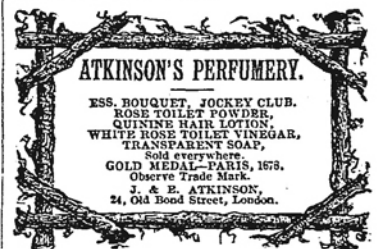
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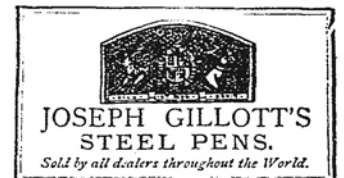
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Sju-83



(4) alt. 24oc-83 29 25th Oct., 1882.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & Rig.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 20	Fu-yew	Chi str	920	Barfoot	Newchwang	Nov 16	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 20	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Yangtze	Br str	782	Lee	Hongkong	... 16	do	Siemssen and Co
... 21	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1030	Bassett	Hankow and Ports	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Tamsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	Nov 21	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Yungning	Chi str	342	Sims	Wenchow	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy	... 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Tokio Maru	Jap str	1146	Hussey	Japan	... 20	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 22	Oxfordshire	Br str	998	Jones	Japan		do	Russell and Co
... 22	Grand Duc Constantine	Russ str	451	Lembke	Nagasaki	... 19	Coals	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 22	Guiding Star	Br bq	311	Schlingter	Hakodadi	... 12	General	Mackenzie & Co

The N.-C. Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette.

ARRIVALS—Continued.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 22	Star of India	Br bq	1040	Parslow	London	June 17	General	Melchers and Co
... 22	Peking	Br str	954	Drewes	Hongkong	Nov 18	do	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Yang Tsé	Fr str	2422	Lormier	Hongkong	... 19	Mails, &c	Messageries Maritimes
... 23	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	... 21	General	M. B. Kaeshia
... 23	Shanghai	Br str	1195	Martin	Hankow	... 20	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow	... 20	do	G. McBain
... 23	Glenfinlas	Br str	1405	Jacobs	Nagasaki	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Antenor	Br str	1644	Bragg	Liverpool, &c.	Sept 26	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Marsden	Tientsin	Nov 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Tientsin	... 20	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	166	Black	Kuchinotzu	... 21	Conls	M. B. Kaeshia
... 24	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow	... 21	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 23	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Anglo India	Br bq	444	Graham	Hakodadi	... —	do	Drysdale, Ringer & Co
... 24	Pechili	Br str	880	Hurst	Foochow	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Wenchow	Br str	560	Cotter	Newchwang	... 21	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Drage	Tientsin	... 21	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Gervase	Br str	417	Crawford	Newchwang	... —	do	W. Hewett & Co
... 25	Glenavon	Br str	1935	Donaldson	London	Oct 5	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	—	Anderson	Cruise	...	...	...
... 25	Fungshun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Tientsin	Nov 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Laertes	Br str	1391	Scale	London, &c	Sept 30	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Yung-ching	Chi str	761	Andrew	Swatow	Nov 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Appin	Br str	394	Howden	Japan	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 25	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Taiwo	Br str	719	Webster	Hankow	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Chang	Hankow	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Atalanta	Ger str	787	Pfaff	Hongkong	... —	do	Siemssen and Co
... 26	Taku	Br str	608	McClure	Tientsin	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Feronia	Ger str	1115	Nagel	Hamburg, &c	Oct 1	do	Siemssen and Co
... 26	Vorwärts	Ger str	611	Boysen	Hankow	Nov 23	do	G. McBain
... 27	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	... 24	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Hae-an	Chi str	869	Dirksen	Tientsin	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Amoy	Br str	814	Hermann	Hongkong	... 23	do	Siemssen and Co
... 27	Marie Louise	Ger bq	915	Behring	New York	June 8	Kerosene	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Nov 21	Chinkingiang	Br str	798	Orr	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
... 21	Fatchoy	Br str	113	Holmes	Hankow and Ports	do	Morris and Co
... 21	Foochow	Br str	533	Clegg	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Hae-ting	Chi str	640	Lancaster	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Possang	Br str	983	Irvine	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 21	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Hwaiyuen	Chi str	762	Wilson	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Batus	Ger str	460	Voegel	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 22	Ingo	Ger str	676	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	Haswell	N'aki, Hiogo, &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co.
... 22	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Nestor	Br str	1458	Nish	London v. F'chow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Tyne	Br str	434	Hazard	Hakodadi	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 22	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Fuyew	Chi str	926	Barfoot	Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	—	Anderson	Cruise	...	...
... 22	Lombardy	Br str	1570	Breeze	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 22	Waverley	Br str	404	Stout	Tientsin	Sundries	Morris and Co
... 22	Wuhu	Br str	1960	Mackay	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Kiangteen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Sofia	Sve bq	280	Pelisson	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Yangtze	Br str	782	Lee	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Tungning	Chi str	342	Sims	W'chow v. Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy and Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1030	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow & Ports	do	G. McBain
... 22	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	—	Anderson	Cruise	...	...
... 22	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Peking	Br str	954	Drewes	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Haeslin	Chi str	763	Marsden	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Jane Woodburn	Br bq	299	Darborough	Kobe	do	G. Hopkins
... 22	Kumassaka Maru	Jap bq	464	Elles	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 22	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaeshia
... 22	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaeshia
... 22	Chin-tung	Chi str	724	Winsor	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Grand Duc Constantine	Russ str	451	Lembke	Foochow	do	Edward Schellhaus & Co
... 22	Oxfordshire	Br str	998	Jones	N. York v. Amoy & H'kong	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Hattie E. Tapley	Br str	946	Finlayson	Yokohama	Ballast	Nile Mail
... 22	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire

Edited by FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR. Printed and Published at the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Shanghai.